poor original

PEACE RIVER

A

[illegible]

OR

HUDSON'S BAY TO PACIFIC,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

AUTHORS,

[illegible] Chief Justice, Archibald McDonald, Wm. Hudson's Bay Company, who accompanied [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

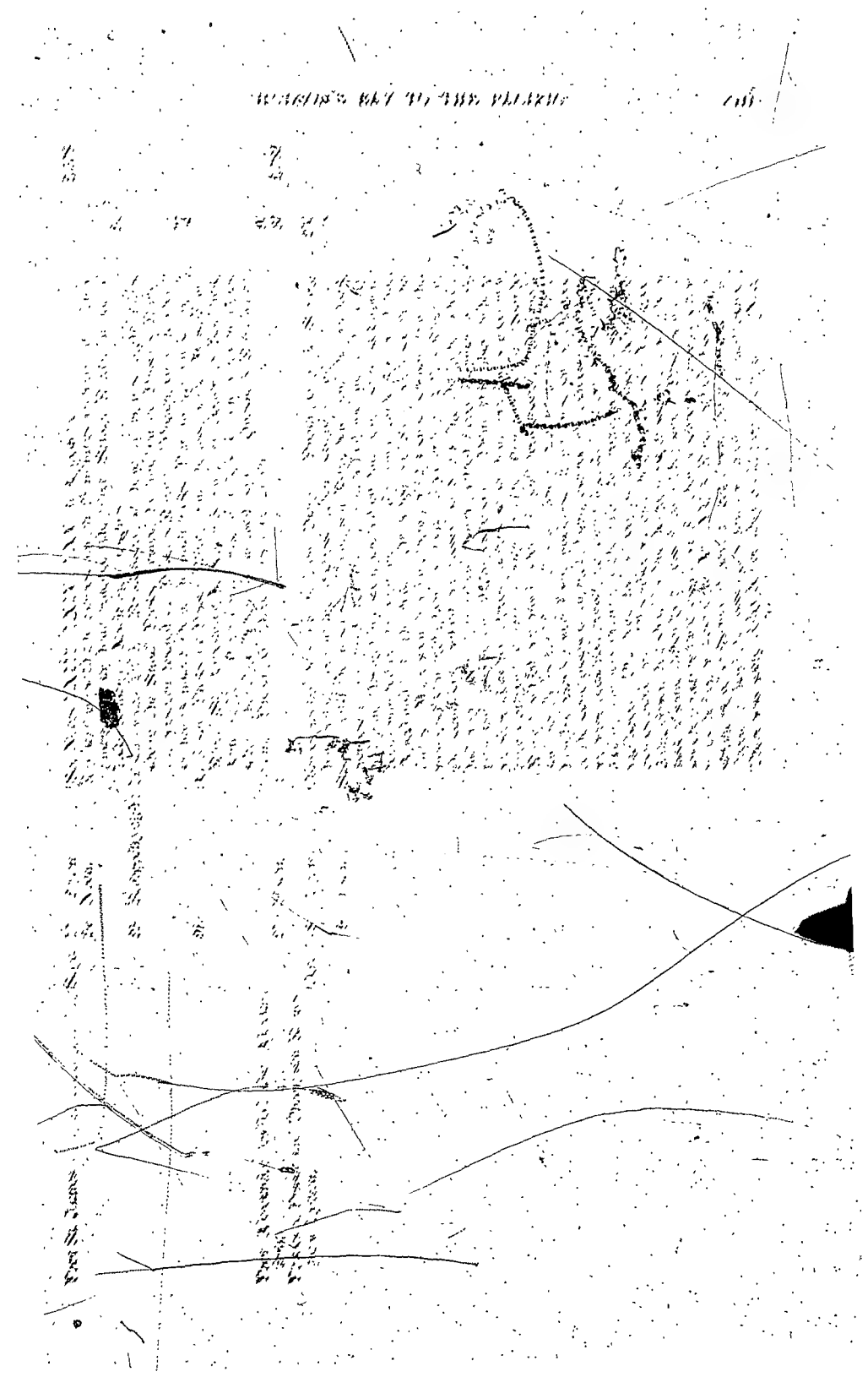
[illegible]

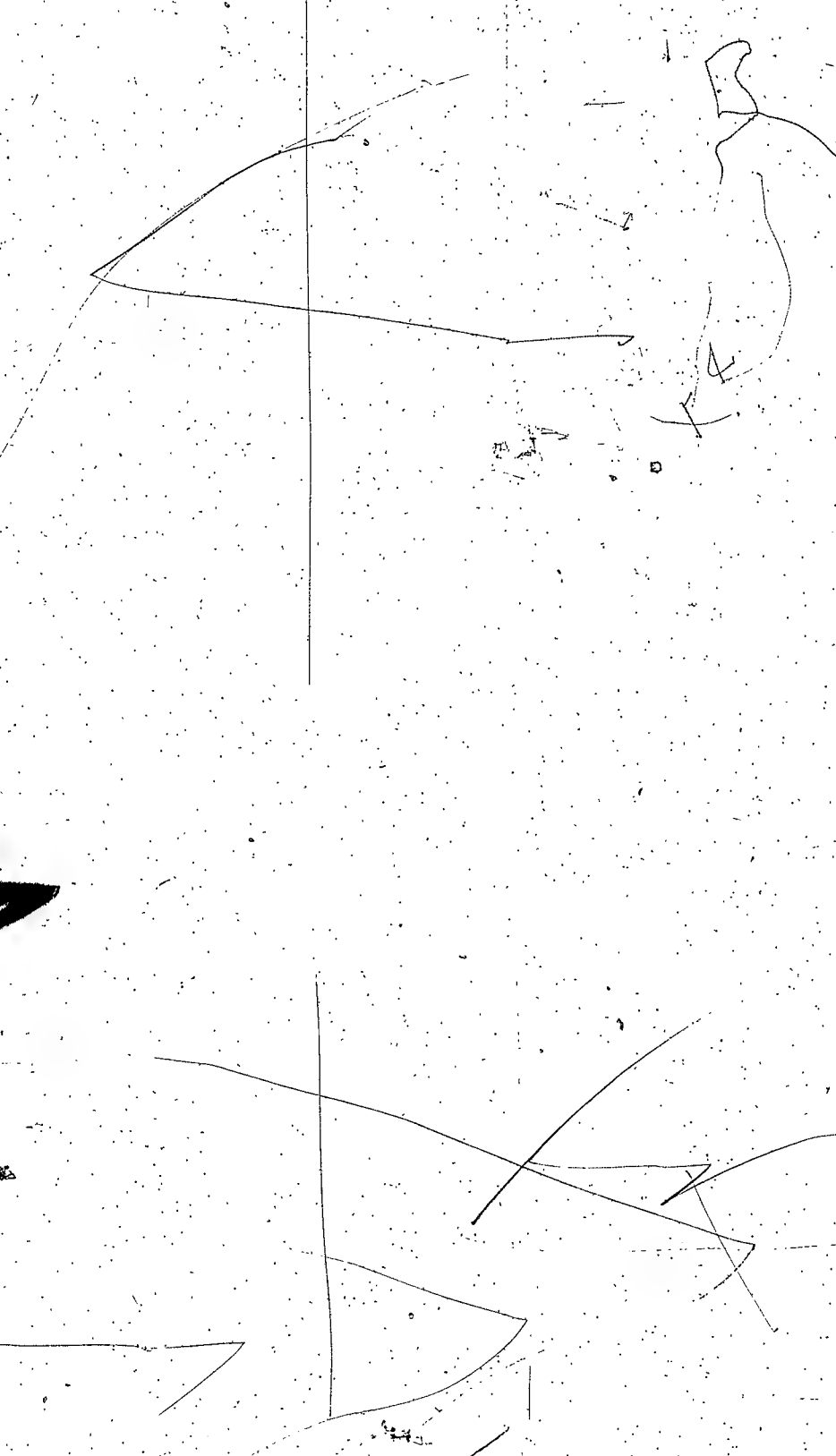
[illegible]

ITINERARY.—CANOE COURSE.—*Continued.*

Place.	Date. A.D. 1889.	Remarks.	Distance Miles.	Aggregate.
White Mud Portage	Aug. 8—7 p.m.	Left head of Methy Portage at ½ to 5 p.m., and "made" the White Mud Portage by 7 p.m.	15	
"	" 9—4 a.m.	Started.		
	" 9—5 p.m.	Passed mouth of Peace River	80	
		Encamped late, within a couple of leagues of Athabasca River	11	
Six miles from mouth of Clear W. R.	" 10—4 a.m.	Started. Water shoal	7	
	" 10—10½ a.m.	Red River, and little hills opposite		
	" 10—About noon	Passed *Bluenose Scows*	73	
	" 10—2 p.m.	*Fleet at Chipewyan* (old Fort)		
	" 10—Evening	Camped at Poplar Point. "Large strata of pit coal all along either side of the river." See Note XXXVIII. in Appendix.	60	1,538
Fort Chipewyan	" 11—7 p.m.	Arrived		
	" 14—Noon	Started.		
Mountain Falls	" 18—8 a.m.	Arrived, and passed on at say 11 a.m.	120	
Fort Vermilion	" 20—10 a.m.	" Current increasing	100	
	" 22—6 a.m.	Started		
Cadotte's River	" 25—	Encamped at Spring Islands, near Mr. Colin Campbell's house. "River seems here imbedded in sandstone rock, which shows on both sides." "*Standing strange* [illegible] COLUMNS OF BLACK EARTH, on the hills, from above the margin of the rock." See Note XLIX. in Appendix	230	2,208
Dunvegan	" 27—Sunset	Arrived. Increased current. See Note LIII. in Appendix		
"	" 29—6 a.m.	Started. No mention of currents. Encamped early, below "the Islands without name"	30	
	" 30—Say 5 a.m.	Made an early start." "*Strong current all day.*" (See Note LV. in Appendix.) "Great appearance of beaver." "Encamped at *La Grève*, near the river	25	
	" 31—Say 5 a.m.	"Breakfasted on Pemican Island, and dined along 500 yards below Fort d'Epinette;" near the same distance above it is *Fort d'Epinette*. Encamped within a short distance of Mr. Yale's house, on left hand. Did not land at St. John's, where the people were murdered	30	2,190

	Sept. 1 — 5½ a.m.	Passed "Grande Fourche," i.e., Forks of "Grand River," a southern affluent, probably Sirew River. "Current strong."	25	
	" 2 — 5 a.m.	Before breakfast passed another "Grande Fourche" on right. Above Arrive Mapes at noon. Dined at Les Isles de Pierre. "Also after, had a view of the Rocky Mountains, a few leagues off." See Note LVII. in Appendix. "Current not so strong to-day."		
Old Mountain House, called also Rocky Mountain House, foot of Portage at the Bend	" 2 — 5 p.m.	"Arrived at portage at 3. Immediately eight men, with the two canoes, proceeded by water, probably to examine the river (for they did not actually start till next morning), while with the remaining ten we made the portage. Encamped on the first fine level above the water, opposite Old Mountain House, which is on the south side." "Not [illegible] the rocks to a great [illegible] of [illegible] from the [illegible] of a [illegible]"	30	2,248
Upper end of Bend	" 4 — Evening	Not so stated in Journal, but it must have been so, for next morning the canoe men, who set out from head of portage and met the land party. Distance from foot to head of Bend by water	35	
Head of Portage	" 5 —	Passed, according to Journal, "a mile in length on a portage called the 'Worst Road in Christendom,' being, in fact, no road at all, and my 'leader' [illegible] that the 'upper half' at the start is much worse. The rest of the route is represented as being level, and 'tolerably clear,' with one small swamp and creek for the way."		
	" 6 — 8½ a.m.	Started "with the dawn." Next "[illegible] in passing portage, and the 'leader' at least so far as appears from Journal, [illegible] 'lost' on [illegible] when we could not [illegible] till breakfast time. Dined at [illegible]. Encamped about two leagues above the two rivers, which were passed at half past four."	40	
	" 7 — 8½ a.m.	Passed Pelican's River on right at 9. Meanwhile the Grand Rapids at 7, and breakfasted "Clear Water R. on left at 11; Round Rapids, [illegible] Rapids, or Hog Gate, on left at [illegible]."	35	2,318
Pass of the Mountains		"The MOUNTAINS THIS AFTERNOON ASSUME A STUPENDOUS APPEARANCE." See Note LVIII. in Appendix. "Encamped at Bernard's River."	30	
Bernard's River 10 miles beyond Pass	Sept. 8 — Started (late) day 4½ a.m.	At another Grand Rapid by 7, and at Finlay's Branch 20 minutes after.		
Finlay's Branch	" 8 — 7 20½ a.m.		10	2,386
Peace River (i.e., the south branch)	" 8 — 11 a.m.	Little Forks, i.e., on Peace River, by tributary from westward. No word of current, rapids, but only of "fine dry beaches," and easy going	12	
			20	





JOURNAL

of a

Canoe Voyage from Hudson's Bay to the Pacific

by the way of

MR. GEORGE SIMPSON

Governor of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company

Accompanied by the Gentlemen of the Hudson's Bay Company, Chief Factors, Messrs. Pelly, Dease, Rae, Charles Ross, and Thomas Simpson

Fort Vancouver, by
Wm. Fraser Tolmie

Saturday, 4th July. [illegible] Gentlemen, [illegible] Chief Factor Ross, [illegible] Chief Factor Pelly, [illegible] Gentlemen [illegible] Chief Factor Ross [illegible] Gentlemen [illegible] Chief Factor Pelly

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

party [illegible] Lake at Rest, and [illegible] 1. [illegible] and Cary and place [illegible] at the usual [illegible] [illegible] This is not the "Lake" of Pine Point, [illegible] further in, but an island "Lake Pine Point" of [illegible] [illegible], which the [illegible] place where [illegible] is [illegible] Water, [illegible] from the [illegible] and [illegible] Winnipeg [illegible].

Wednesday, 10th. Commenced the [illegible] Lake this morning at half past three. [illegible] at the [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] dragging [illegible] in hand, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

late below the upper beaver dam. This has been a very warm day, and we found no mosquitoes in this acknowledged nursery for them. The Governor shot a few ducks during the day.

Saturday, 19th.—We had thunder, with heavy showers of rain, last night and this morning, which is the first weather of the kind since we commenced the journey. The water being scarred at one of the dams, we carried canoes and all. Breakfast at nine o'clock at the mouth of Black Water Creek. Sailed up Sea River(a). Changed, [*i.e.* changed dress for arrival at port,] and dined above the portage. As we waft along under easy sail, the men with a clean change and mounting new feathers, the Highland bagpipes in the Governor's canoe, was echoed by the bugle in mine; then these were laid aside, on nearer approach to port, to give free scope to the vocal organs of about eighteen Canadians (French) to chant one of those voyageur airs peculiar to them, and always so perfectly rendered. Our entry to Jack River House(b) (Norway House) about seven p.m., was certainly more imposing than anything hitherto seen in this part of the Indian country. Immediately on landing, His Excellency was preceded by the piper from the water to the Fort, while we were received with all welcome by Messrs. Chief Trader McLeod and Dease, (c) Mr. Robert Clouston, and a whole host of ladies.

We here got some little things arranged for the voyage. The Governor was occupied in writing the whole of the evening.

NORWAY HOUSE.

Sunday 20th.—Blowing fresh last night and this morning, with occasional showers of rain. Did not start before eleven a.m. Took in the following stores here, viz.:—231 lbs. cheese, 13 lbs. hyson tea, 1 lb. mustard, 84 lbs. ham, 4 one gallon kegs port wine, 3 one gallon kegs of madeira, 21 lbs. butter, 2 casks biscuit, (fine and common) each 56 lbs., 1 keg port-wine, 1 keg spirits for the men, and left the two borrowed from l'Espérance's boats on the 15th. The canoes, between them, had two bags pemican, two bags flour, and a keg of pork from the Governor's stores, besides a few little necessaries for the use of the canoes. Strong head wind in the Play Green Lake(d). Arrived at Warren's Point at four p.m., but cannot commence the "Big Lake." [Winnipeg].

Monday, 21st.—Weather moderate. Got under weigh about four a.m.

(a) See Appendix XII. (b) See Appendix XIII.
(c) See Appendix XIV. (d) See Appendix XV.

There was a little wind, rather ahead all day; still we got the length of the first Limestone Point.

Tuesday, 22nd.—Wind continued ahead. Got to mouth of river [Saskatchewan] for breakfast by nine. Got everything to the upper end of the Grand Rapid (*a*) by about three p.m., where we remained about an hour, drying everything we had, which had undergone a complete soaking for the space of two hours' incessant rain, while ascending the rapid. Traded a few pieces fresh sturgeon from the *Freeman* (*b*) for a little tobacco, besides a note to one of them, Thomas, for pork. Mounted the Upper Rapids. Got over Cross Lake, and encamped at the head of Cross Lake Rapid.

Wednesday, 23rd.—Made a start about the usual time. Weather fine. Passed the *Détroit* by five. Breakfasted on a long Point of Cedars in Bourbon Lake at eight. Commenced the *traverse* (*c*) without loss of time, and were fortunate enough to gain the shore in the next narrows before a thunderstorm with rain came on which obliged us to pull ashore, unload, and go under cover (*d*) for an hour and a half. Clearing up towards three o'clock, we resumed the journey; crossed the lower Muddy Lake, and encamped on *L'Isle de Festin*. Doctor Hamlyn, who complained a little yesterday evening, had been very unwell the whole of this day, proceeding from a bowel complaint. Left our frying pan in last night's encampment.

Thursday, 24th.—A couple of hours after leaving the encampment, we discovered ourselves out of the proper channel, and with the view of gaining it, penetrated more than a mile across, through reeds and long grass, (*e*) until we reached the Upper Muddy Lake, over which we had to drag the canoes a considerable distance before we got into the regular bead of the water. My canoe was a little crushed, over a stump in this lake, and had to be gummed, at the breakfast hour on *L'Isle d'Epinette*. Encamped early at the upper end of *L'Isle d'Epinette*, where we had some difficulty to unload.

Friday, 25th.—This last, is the only dry night (*f*) we have had since leaving Norway House, yet it does not appear to presage settled weather. The whole of this forenoon has been nothing but showers and peals of thunder. Stopped on shore at the *Passe* for a moment when we got a few "gold eyes," [a kind of fresh herring about a foot long, with bright iris, large and yellow—Indian name, Nacaish,] and some pieces of dried

(*a*) See Appendix XVI. (*b*) See Appendix XVII. (*c*) See Appendix XVIII.
(*d*) See Appendix XIX. (*e*) See Appendix XX. (*f*) See Appendix XXI.

meat from Constant, for which we gave him a note on Mr. Leith, to settle with him. At dinner time one of the Governor's men submitted to the operation of having a tooth drawn by Dr. Hamilyn, which was soon done. Put up about two leagues below the Barriere, on a small patch of dry ground, which is rather a rare comfort in this part of the country. Shot three or four pigeons and as many ducks.

Saturday, 16th. Got under weight by two o'clock. Came about six or seven leagues and breakfasted, which is about the same distance to Cumberland House. Blowing fresh on the Lake, and shipped water before we gained the shore, which we did at half past two. Remained here, drying baggage, for the rest of the day.

Sunday, 17th. Here (Cumberland House) (a) took in, for the trip, each canoe a bag of common pemican, and for the mess, a bag of dried meat (50 lbs.) and 20 buffalo tongues, besides old and new potatoes, eggs, candles, and 4 gallons of spirits for the mess. Got under weight at half past three, with fair weather, and a touch up of a favorite song chorused by both canoes. Breakfasted on one of the islands. Here the guide (b) expressed a desire to have a better division of the men in favor of his own canoe, upon which, the Governor, in fairness to both, directed that they should be called out one by one by the two former, which was done, but ultimately placed both canoes nearly as they stood before the change made on the 17th. Entered *Riviere Maligne* about noon. On Rat Portage passed two Indian lodges from Rat country; offered us a little dried meat which we declined, but gave them a dram and a little tobacco. Encamped on Hairgon Rock below Beaver Lake. Water tolerably good in this river.

Monday, 18th. Did not start before three. Entered Beaver Lake at five. Fine clear weather. Breakfasted on one of the islands. Commenced Portage de Pins at half past ten. Reached Carp Portage at five o'clock; made the Birch Portage and several strong rapids before we got to another stretch of still water, where we put up a little before eight. Had much thunder, and, now and then, tremendous heavy showers of rain. Saw a few Indians along the banks of the river, to whom we spoke in passant.

Tuesday, 19th. Made an early start, being in good water, and before six got over the Island and Pine Portages, Lake Horan, which took us two hours. Breakfasted in the *Detroit* at eight. In two hours more we

(a) See Appendix XXII. (b) See Appendix XXIII.

crossed Pelican Lake. From eleven to twelve made the three short portages, and after making Portage des Roches in a very heavy shower of rain, we dined while running at the upper end. The Lake of this name took us seven hours. Paddled late, near Pine Portage.

Wednesday, 30th. Being close to the first portage, we did not start before daylight. Breakfasted at the head of the first grand rapid in Eagle River by a Churchill canoe, into which we fell after making the portage this morning. Detained of our paddles in the Barril Portage; half way between Portage des Ilets and the Rapid River carrying places. Found at one. Saw a number of black bears here, but they made for the woods. Picked a good many ripe raspberries, currants and gooseberries in the portages to-day. Showers of rain all day. Arrived at Rapid River by four o'clock, where we remained nearly an hour for Mr. Heron, who embarked with us for Kitchener. Here we took 45 lbs. fine pemican, and a few pieces of dried meat. Got up little Dinharge in good time, and encamped at about three leagues from the Rapid River House.

Thursday, 31st. Got under weigh at three o'clock. Made the Main-Main Portage early, and before breakfast passed the Pine and other Rapids. In the forenoon, made the "Devil's Portage," at the head of which, improvement had to be granted, which caused a detention of half an hour. After dinner we made a number of hauling places before coming to Trout Portage, in one of which the Governor's canoe took a shove, and was nearly being dashed against the rocks. At half past seven o'clock encamped upon a green hill about half way across the lake. [Probably on one side of the lake.] The piper gave us a few marches before supper. This is admitted to have been a hard day's work. Thermometer in shade at noon, 76°. Mr. Heron took his turn to watch last night.

Tuesday, 1st August. Started at half past one o'clock, and got to Portage de H — [possibly Portage de Hullieres, Thicket Portage]. Lac Mille d'Orme took us to three p.m., and made Portage Femme. Pine Lake took us an hour; crossed that portage after. Head wind in Lac de Bonris. Put up on the sandy point, a fine dry encampment, where we picked up a good many berries.

Saturday, 2nd. Made an early move to-day. Got over Serpent Rapid, Sandy Lake, Grassy River, Rapids Milner and Rapid Grisdale. A hard day's work. Governor shot a pelican, fly a few ducks, and a couple of geese. One second keg of spirits from York Factory was done.

(See Appendix XXIV.) (See Appendix XXV.)

Sunday, 3rd. Our order weighed down the [illegible]. Crossed Lake Pontchartrain, [illegible] at the head of Bayou des Pins. Here the men were found to be entirely [illegible] of provisions, having at their own request [illegible] to M. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

After being two days there, Mr. Chief Factor Smith (Pelly), sailed on the 26th ultimo, accompanied with Ten Chiefs for days, getting the poles across, and left on the evening of the 31st. He believes Mr. Smith would have been able to leave the other end of the portage yesterday. Wind at the morning at 1 m. the Boat at three: Wind all day. Encamped at a point 24 W. of the old Post, it being too late to attempt a large traverse to the east shore, and there being every appearance of bad weather.

Wednesday, 6th. It was not yet two days since this morning when we made a mere against a strong head wind, which lasted day light, increased to a gale, with heavy rain, and which rendered our landing on one of the points within a few leagues of the river La Biche, a matter of some difficulty. Breakfasted early, and waited for a moderation in the weather till about ten, when we again took to our canoes and passed the Grand Rapids. Were at the Portage of Pembina River at half past three. Continued Mr. Lord's Portage near five o'clock, and reached the upper end of it before eight. Fine weather in the afternoon. Killed a few rabbits along the banks of the river. Water remarkably low.

Thursday, 7th. Cold breezy morning. Water still the same until we got to the Lake about two p.m., which we left the Lake in La Biche canoe, and a mile for Mr. Smart. By Pelly across the Lake, about halfway met Gilbert in company Chipewyan Indians with their wives and families in no many canoes. Ten of them joined us in the evening at the encamp. Pass fording place in a long portage, from the River, and repass to road from the little creek, and will give us a lift in this portage of loading wholly in canoe. They say that Mr. Smith left the other end three days ago.

Friday, 8th. Great fine weather. Made a start. The eight "Canots" Ones men of the rude including steersmen and bowmen, called "canots" from the French word boat, and carrying the canoe, and the other four men of each of the canoes lately were considerably to have been carried away with the assistance of the ten Indians in carrying the loading, were able to remove everything in one load (trip, "voyage" is the usual term) by a succession of "jumps" of 500 to 600 yards each by. We reached the south shore of Little Lake by nine, where we breakfasted. This Lake is about two miles in circumference, and is two thirds of the distance. We crossed it with canoes and baggage about eleven, and the last one third

(a) See Appendix XXVIII. (b) See Appendix XXXX. (c) See Appendix XXXX. (d) See Appendix XXXI.

[illegible] Indians did not arrive before [illegible]. We [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible], and again endeavored to [illegible] the [illegible] by [illegible] and [illegible], that the [illegible] may [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] night, which they, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Uranda Bathing Establishment, which we found "good water." Pass
[illegible] along the river. Passed Port Elizabeth and the Lady Hills appear on
left hand, [illegible]. Passed the Kromanseens Range lay on right, [illegible]
[illegible], and passed Hogge on Cabinet Pipe stone, on left hand on [illegible]
[illegible] at passing this stream we heard with the
Cheyenne. Stopped [illegible] a heavy dust storm in the south west in
[illegible] the appearance of a [illegible] which, in a few minutes, passed down
upon us without [illegible] the [illegible] a small [illegible] hill, and op-
posed the [illegible] [illegible]. The rolling was, [illegible] and [illegible]
Encamped on Pepper Point. Large shoals of Pot Head lay all along
either side of the Point. [illegible] in Million on the examination again, and
[illegible] the appearance of an animal.

Monday, 11th. Started after [illegible] breakfast on right, [illegible]
nine miles [illegible] Kilbanna, which we passed at half-past ten, leaving
the old Fort of Mr. Vere [illegible] on the right hand. [illegible]
[illegible], Wine Fort [illegible] on the right. Did not enter Kilbanna
[illegible] by [illegible] Cheyenne with the [illegible] Strong head wind.
Charged the Accounts for [illegible] in [illegible] Island, and
[illegible] Cheyenne [illegible] by a day, where we found
Mr. William McGillivray. Mr. Smith arrived here from the [illegible]
with his three [illegible] days ago. The natives were much pleased to
see their old friends, Mr. Campbell, [illegible] among them. We have a
[illegible] [illegible] Port Elizabeth. [illegible] small [illegible].

Tuesday, 12th. Boisterous weather during the whole of last night
and to-day. Men could do nothing to the [illegible]. Must remain here,
and we take nothing in the [illegible] of [illegible] a large [illegible]. Mr. Smith
leaves this in [illegible] days for McVicar's River. The present [illegible]
[illegible] of Cheyenne [illegible] the [illegible] and Port Elizabeth is
an admirable one. Mr. Smith [illegible] from the Port to Port
Montgomery, Port Great Hope, and [illegible] the [illegible] in the latter
end of May. [illegible] on the fourth of June. Be [illegible]
[illegible] in the [illegible] of Mr. [illegible] at Port Hamilton. [illegible] back to Port
Montgomery on the 17th, where he will be in time at the place and time of
Mr. McVicar's [illegible] up the [illegible] of Port de Lunda, and
[illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] the 15th, with the [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [

[Great Slave Lake] on the 3rd of July, and at Fort Chipewyan [on Lake M. R.] reached Portage La Loche on the 26th, where Cariboo with three boats and the cattle from York Factory, had been, some days previous. He was eight days on the portage, and all arrived from this end on the 4th of August.

Wednesday, 5th. Weather much changed. Making every preparation against Tomorrow. The Governor closed his public correspondence for the season this side of the Rocky Mountains, by sending which to a Chief Factor's Commission to Mr. Peter Warren Dease Esq. All the Chipewyans are within reach of the Fort, and came in today and had an audience with the Governor. Mr. James Hardy was introduced to the men as the successor of Mr. William McMillivray, who accompanies us to Canada for the good state of the mountain, family and all. All the buildings about this place are in a state of decay. Captain not very attentive.

Note of supplies received at Fort Chipewyan.

4 Bags Pemican,	40 lbs. Grease,
10 lbs. Grease, 21 lbs. Dried Meat,	20 lbs. Grease for Dito,
7 quarts Oil,	2 Large Kegs Tallow,
6 lbs. Tobacco,	1 Flat Kita, (12 Inches)
5 lbs. Beaver Skins	5 Hunky Chief Knives,
1½ lbs. Gunpowder,	12 Dressed Skins, [for moka]
1½ lbs. Gun Flints,	74 Paten Indian Shoes,

All on account of general expenses, Northern Department.

The following are charged to the Columbia Department for supplies to meet as per account: 12 lbs. tobacco, &c.

Thursday, 6th. Standard rain against the whole of this forenoon, and could not start before half past twelve. Mr. McMillivray embarks with the Indians, and I have the honor of taking a place with the Governor in his canoe. On departure from Fort Chipewyan the grand inspection of the Hearth in days of yore, was so striking of gone times, chases from under and over the rocks, and the moving of flags, and wages in abundance on our part right make it. Left at two, on our right, English Island, where Mr. Peter Pelly formerly built, and where Chipewyan still stand. At three o'clock entered the small river where entrance at present is with us. Found the evening threatening a violent storm, so make the best of it, we encamped early at the end of the portage that leads to the Hearth [Hearth] in water.

On the Appendix XIII. On the Appendix XIII.

Friday, 15th. Watch was again regularly kept. Got under weigh at three. Fell into Pease River in an hour after, and which of course, we now ascend. Breakfasted in Wide Water Point Providence. (The names of places in this manuscript are sometimes difficult to make out; this is one.) Reach muddy and dirty, and of which, I understand, we shall have abundance before we reach Dunvegan. I note as that it was from this point that most of the party went down from the Falls (Mountain Fall) by Mr. Clarke (late Chief Factor, John Clarke, of Montreal,) perished in 1815, on their way down to Fort Wedderburn. Weather pretty fine to-day. A solitary swan, the only game in the course of this day's march, passed us. It was out of sight or touch from us, but to no purpose. Encamped on Isle du Pilier. (So called, probably, from the pillary nature of the soil.)

Saturday, 16th. Made a move at two. Breakfasted on a small island where Mr. John George McDonald was taken by the leg in the fall of 1816. Just Fish Creek on our right as usual. John's house nearly opposite. Very low in three Breaks of water, but without name. Two Cree families encamped on the island below Grande Mare. Cross as nothing.

Sunday, 17th. Soon after starting, came to another camp of Crees of ten in Cariboo lodges; they had nothing but a few scraps of very indifferent meat, which we paid for three fold in tobacco. Breakfasted above Mr. McDonald's House. Light showers all day. Could distinctly see the Cariboo Mountains at a distance, to our right up. Killed a couple of young geese. Early to night, the Northern Lights have been in very great advantage. Often a complete arch, from east to west, of the most brilliant colouring up, and as often disappeared up.

Monday, 18th. Breakfasted below Cariboo River, which we left on our right about noon. At three, passed Wolf Point. A few minutes before we arrived at the Falls, left Red River on our left. Made portage as usual, and at the upper carrying place, arrived with canoes, baggage and all, safe before night, where we found the Indian encampment of Beaver Indians. The Fall (called the Mountain Fall, not the Grand Falls) is a grand sheet of water, about half a mile across, and perhaps from fifteen feet high up. Lost of men's time included to-day.

Tuesday, 19th. Breakfasted opposite Loon River, below the "Bay" (English Fl. old house built by Hulsey). Three hours after that, passed Colville House, then Mr. Clarke's Point, and after that, about four

[illegible], Upper's River, Upper Carlisle River, and Old Peak Land, all in succession on our right. Passing Lately on a high bank. In the course of the day we saw man at the mouth of the river and after he passed up with the other, which seems to be in hot the effect of shooting this on the remainder of the day. This, South Carolina, is the only fine day throughout our whole cruising. Thermometer.

Wednesday, July [illegible] early. Breakfasted above bay Point de Hache, and dined near the same point of the same name, near old Point de Tiburon. [illegible] by the [illegible] Land, which is built up by the River, which right, and the rest [illegible] Point Pelican Lay between [illegible], where we found Mr. Point Pelican and [illegible], and have also got a complete supply of his maps, charts and [illegible].

Thursday, July [illegible]. [illegible] all day, which gave the men an opportunity of [illegible] Thermometer. There by [illegible], the finest day [illegible] since we left Sandy Hook. In addition to which, we had the good chance to hold the [illegible] of a fresh [illegible], which, with the acquisition of [illegible] attends upon the [illegible] meal. Near the [illegible] and a [illegible] built up the river by the Park [illegible] [illegible] that they [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

means of hunting, which is magic, and if the magic be powerful enough, and he be the only first, including that medicine, the animals herd immediately around him. In this Medicine's Day Company not all place magic, but it people, for, being led by the Chief's Sons, He, in fairly days, Mr. Clarke and Shaw had a conference. The subject, as well as I could learn, was the Mr de Champmeil, and it was intended to pay, the Sioux of coin, with food and liquor, in his behalf.

Monday, 28th. Shaw, morning, got up the pole to the flag. Then tested at Catlin's View. The angel to the Pigeon Islands, at Mr Colin Campbell's House, [illegible] and we [illegible] Shaw is fully [illegible] and [illegible] the distance of the point and this morning. The River in this part [illegible] which shows on both sides, the sand [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] The [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] represented by [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]

Tuesday, 29th. Madison more [illegible] River. [illegible] a [illegible] the [illegible] St. Mary's House, [illegible] Madison to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Clarke [illegible] St. Mary's, which [illegible] [illegible] Clarke's [illegible] St. Mary's at the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Frank Chamberlain's, and [illegible] the [illegible] with a Frenchman called Bullinger, who [illegible] [illegible] and barrels. This is a delightful [illegible] [illegible] day by [illegible] through [illegible] "[illegible]" in the [illegible] [illegible] along the [illegible] of the river.

Wednesday, 30th. Clarke [illegible] at the [illegible] in which [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] dread [illegible] them. But [illegible] numerous in the neighbourhood, the Indian hunters are disposed to give no trouble, and have [illegible] them. The [illegible] of the Fort, with the assistance of [illegible], made Master in hope of [illegible], enough [illegible] with [illegible] with [illegible] against [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] to

[illegible] Pounds Indian Rice
[illegible] Bags common pemmican
[illegible] do. do. each bag
[illegible] Quarts Gunpowder and Percussion
[illegible] Pounds dried meat, each [illegible]
including [illegible] Gentlemen of
[illegible]
[illegible] the Crews, [illegible] of [illegible]
[illegible] gun.

[illegible] Fathoms Cordage
[illegible] do. do. including one
[illegible] Cords
[illegible] the Travel Meat, [illegible] to
[illegible]
[illegible] Pounds Pemmican, [illegible] ample
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Pounds fresh meat
[illegible] Gallons [illegible] of [illegible]

[illegible] early [illegible] and [illegible] at the [illegible] Cove Creek, [illegible] Mr. Campbell [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] on departure in these canoes, the Gentlemen [illegible] in the length of the portage, finding that [illegible] agreed to [illegible] to the Lake [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the days and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

of two Indians that have not been seen since, and are universally charged as the murderers. Those we saw, seemed good Indians. For the meat they gave us, they had notes on the Fort.

Monday, September 1st.—Started at half-past three. At five passed the *Grande Fourche* which we had on the left. Breakfasted below the Red Stone Rock, on the same side. Doctor and myself ashore to-day, and had much misery. River D——— on right. *Rivière la Petite Tête*, on same side at five. Camped at seven. Current strong. Fine dry day. Saw many beaver lodges in the morning. Through the night they [beaver] were working and plunging in the river. Our canoe from Dunvegan goes very indifferently.

Tuesday, 2nd.—Thick morning. Fired, but to no purpose, at four red deer this morning. Left another *Grande Fourche* on the right. Breakfasted one point above *Rivière Maligne*. Dined on *Ile de Pierre*. Soon after had a glance of the Rocky Mountains (*a*) a few leagues off. Current not so strong to-day. Arrived at the portage at five. [*N. B.*—First portage, save that only other one from the mouth of Peace River, viz.: that at the Grand Falls of "ten or fifteen feet" fall, already reported.] Immediately, eight men with the two canoes proceeded by water, and with the remaining ten we made the first *pose* of the portage with something like forty pieces. Encamped on the first fine level above the water, and have the old Mountain House right opposite on the south side. Near where we landed, the rocks in several places, poured out *spouts of water as if coming from the mouth of a gun.*

Wednesday, 3rd.—By four, the canoes were under weigh. Reached the top of the last high bank and breakfasted at eleven. About a mile of the worst road in Christendom. After midday, resumed the journey, and with unspeakable misery to the poor men got to a small swamp, a little more than another mile. Ourselves, however, with the necessary baggage, pushed on to a little clear stream ahead, not quite half a mile, and encamped late. No people having passed this way for the last three years, and, of course, no clearance made in a road that at best must be an infamous one, presented a horrible appearance to-day, and whatever be the fate of the canoes and men by water, I think, of the two evils, they have chosen the least; in fact, without considerable labour, the way would be impracticable for packing the canoes. [*Id. est*, for passing canoes *overland*.] A large moose buck passed us in the woods this morning.

(*a*) See Appendix LVII.

Thursday, 4th.—Returned early to men left behind last night, and got all on to Little Creek by eight, without further delay to them than in taking a good draught of water. Carried on very well, on tolerably clear ground, till we came to another watering place called *La Vacelle*, [probably *La Vaisselle*], about four miles on, and breakfasted afternoiddiay, although the whole property was not that length. As we were contriving how to get on to the next water, the best way we could, the canoe men fortunately met us, which enabled all hands to effect the *pose* completely; and here we are, within three short miles of the River. With the exception of the first four hours to-day, the road was passable, but many of our pieces were most awkward, such as our *taureau* [pemican in bags] that were made almost round, and to mend the matter, in parchment skins, so that to keep one on the top of another was next to an impossibility. [One on the top of another, for *two* pieces of 90 lbs., is the ordinary portage load for each man.] It would appear that the canoe men had a most miraculous escape yesterday. The guide's canoe, with himself and three men, were within an ace of going to perdition over one of the most formidable cascades they had to encounter. The navigation is excessively bad and hazardous. We have been very fortunate in the weather of late.

Friday, 5th.—Fine day again. Without encountering anything remarkable, we all arrived at the upper end of the portage by eight; the road was good, and we had but three loads over and above the *charge* of each man. The canoes requiring a complete overhauling, the men washing and mending their shirts and trowsers, and otherwise much in want of a little repose, the Governor has given the rest of the day for that purpose, and he is himself writing a few letters; one of them for Mr. Hunt of St. Louis. In the afternoon we amused ourselves shooting at marks, playing the flute, bag-pipes, &c. A half-breed of an Indian we have had from the Fort returns to-morrow morning with the canoe from the other end of the portage. In the course of the afternoon Doctor Hamlyn and myself took a stroll down to the first cascades from here, where the water has worked its way into the rock in a remarkable degree, and the whole of the country above this barrier, as far as we see, indicating a strong proof of the edge not giving way to the water many centuries ago, and, of course, forming a higher fall than is the case at present.

Saturday, 6th.—Made an early start, and commenced with the line, which continued, except when we could not help it, till breakfast time.

Dined above what is called *Pointe Aux de la Grande Prairie*. [This is the nearest *déchiffrement* that I can make of this, another unfortunate French name. Some may say it is of no importance; but it is of importance, in that no traveller here may question our veracity and fidelity. It is truth, not a mere "traveller's tale" we would give.] At half past four, fell in with two Indians of the Chicanee tribe, from which we got a little dried meat. They had beaver, which they mean to trade at Trout Lake. This tribe is at variance with the Beaver Indians, and do not like to visit the establishments of Peace River. Mr. Smith, again, is for supplying them from a small house in the head waters of the South branch of McKenzie's River. I believe at this moment some of them visit another of the New Caledonia Posts on Connolly's or Bear's Lake. They seem to deserve a house [trading house] somewhere, for their country is rich in beaver. A fine encampment to-day, about two leagues above the two rivers where we saw the Indians. Weather pleasant.

Sunday, 7th. Resumed our journey this morning a quarter before four. Belair's River on our right at seven. Mounted the Grand Rapid about nine, and breakfasted. Clear Water River on our left at eleven. Round Island at one p. m. Hill's Gate in face of rock [or gate in * * * * of rock; the writing is blurred and faded, and impossible to make out.] on our right about five. Encamped at Bernard's River (named after our guide in consequence of his falling in the river with the Governor this evening at half past six. [Note by Ed.—In disembarking from large canoes, passengers have generally to be carried from the canoe to the shore.] The mountains, this afternoon, assume a stupendous appearance. (a) Snow on summit of several of them. Saw vestiges of Indians along the river, and heard a shot in the afternoon.

Monday, 8th. Started late. At another Grand Rapid by seven, and at Finlay's Branch (b) twenty minutes after. There we saw twelve to fifteen Indians, who seemed to have beaver, but have very little appearance of good living. We gave them a little ammunition and tobacco. On enquiry they told us they were not in the habit of visiting any part of the waters of McKenzie's River, they being an immense distance off, (and yet there, before their eyes, were "Waters of McKenzie's River.") Arrived at Little Rocky about eleven, and encamped on a fine dry beach on the right hand, about the usual time.

(a) See Appendix LVIII. (b) See Appendix LIX.

In the afternoon, with three more Indians that were at the house. (The nearest trading post, "McLeod's Fort," i. e. McLeod's Fort on west side of the L. Mac.) They left Mr. Tod and two men there yesterday.

Tuesday, 6th. Fine day, breakfasted at nine. At La Prairie big rapids, River is M[illegible] at three, and at the Grand Rapids before sunset. Chinese lackadaisy. Encamped about a league above. Have a number of geese in this part of the river.

Wednesday, 7th. Passed Pointe à Carbe at noon. Peace River diminishing fast, day and entered Black Water Creek at three p. m. which is very low indeed. Encamped at entrance of Lac la Loche very late.

Thursday, 8th. Started early. Lake took us half an hour this morning. Entered Little River by right hand branch, which is very shoal, and the canoes in consequence, had to be hauled over in many places. Saw fresh tracks of two large reindeer. Killed a goose. Net nothing changed, i. e. dreary, and breakfasted within 200 yards of the Fort, not just before we entered Lake, as McLeod's table. Of course we took Mr. Tod unexpectedly. He and his two men were in that company, their delay having been very uncertain throughout the winter. Dispatch to Prairie dispatched with letters to Stuart's Lake about noon, and will, in all probability, overtake an Indian that left this in the morning on same message from Mr. Tod.

Friday, 12th. Remained here all day, preparing lading. Got a few remarkably small white fish, by-in-a-net this morning. No fish in this season. (Cultivation neglected, probably.) The Indians of this place are twenty six, exclusive of the Chinese, and not counting those about Friday's Branch. Last year they took about 600 Musquash beaver, a large return for such a place. Yet, and this season promises to be equally well. (This fellow unique in all detail, of a case brought before His Excellency as Judge, of a rape of assault by one man on another, under suspicion of tampering with his wife. The verdict for His Excellency seems also to have been chosen as Judge: now, Radick, "not proven," but with a pointed recommendation to the accused to be Good Canyon, what was, of all Judges, the most severe in case like this, of course not to say that sort of thing again, and by way of "earnest," a small penalty was imposed, to wit ten shillings, payable as old Adam, under the benign decisions of the Scotch law, i. e. Law of New Caledonia, in such case made and provided—which money was in case received, but was indignantly

repeated, "Aboriginal," says the report, "it was made over to another, [illegible] upon it the report." [illegible] the principle, probably, also Goethe.

"Wenn [illegible] Ding in sich [illegible],
Und [illegible] und [illegible] [illegible],
Wie in der Jugend's [illegible] [illegible],
Zu [illegible] die [illegible] [illegible]" — Faust.

The "[illegible]" of the Eskimos, in the [illegible] from the top of the Rocky Mountains, [illegible] delighted, [illegible], that it pleased [illegible] [illegible] party, and, [illegible] a little, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Thus loaded, we cannot be expected to get on quickly, for the road is exceedingly bad, so transported any considerable quantity of goods for the last three years, and so impaired in Chinning's way made in the road.

Arrived at Stick Lake before noon, and at second by half past eight. Breakfasted. Off again by eleven, and reached Long Lake about dusk. Total distance, say eighteen miles. The last half of this was very bad. Plenty of water all along. A fine day.

Monday, 14th. Moved off as soon as we could conveniently see. Long Lake took us but an hour. To Round Lake another, and by eight we arrived at the west end of Carp Lake. Thus far the road is good; here over the ground we came over along the Lake till half past nine it was very indifferent. To the camp unequally bad. This took us three hours on a very foul path, which being effected in safety; all handles were treated with a bumper of Port Wine, and we resumed the journey at four. Met a Canadian and four Indians going here. Rode on another hour, and encamped at a small lake on our right, in what is called the Bridle Portage road district. Chittenden and the Indians proceed to McLeod's Lake to load to morrow morning. Had a rough on the bag pipes, to the great astonishment of the natives. Distance to day fifteen miles.

Monday, 16th. Before we parted from Chittenden and Indians this morning, we gave about 2½ lbs. pemican to pack into cache and their claim, as their provisions from the Fort are not adequate to the journey. Arrived at Upper Fort Cache in two hours and a half, and at Half way Cache in about the same time. Came into a short way further, and breakfasted at the edge of a small lake to the left. Drizzly rain the whole morning, but throughout the rest of the day increased to heavy showers, which lasted until we encamped on a small peninsula on Salmon River. Most of the woods bad as this morning, and from the top of White Hill a half as long over very fine country. The road this day's work took us four hours more, and we encamped at four p.m. dedicated to the very wet, after performing a journey of twenty miles.

Tuesday, 17th. Did not start before six o'clock. Good walking in the morning. Left Lion day Mirta and another small one on the left hand, and arrived at Carrier Lake to breakfast, expected to find that missed their way, and followed a track that led three miles to the back end of Beaver Lake. They passed us in the course of the forenoon. While wait

[illegible] Indians [illegible] the Fort. They, it [illegible], [illegible] to Mr. Leslie's lake. [illegible] hour after [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the right, to a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in Carrier Lake, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. McKinnon (with his wife and eight children) closed the rear. Having a large display of small arms and all parts from the Post, Mr. Douglas (Mr. Douglas, afterwards Sir James Douglas, first Governor of British Columbia, to whom, very [illegible], British [illegible] in those days [illegible] made to date. He was an [illegible] to be well, [illegible] and daring, and he [illegible] rankled high in those quarters. In the "[illegible]" [illegible], are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

little remaining of that of last year, and the dried corn of last summer doubtful here as to seed.

In the course of the day, Mr. Vale, and the leader, canoes with the rest of the party, arrived, having left one behind which was broken to pieces in one of the rapids below this. The property will be sent for soon. Since that Mr. Vale is here, it is decided, that as far as Alexandria, he is to accompany Pierre La Croix and three men that we send all expedition for Thompson's House, to commence building a boat there immediately, to take us down to Fort Langley. Wrote to Mr. Fraser, Chief Factor Francois Fraser, by this boat, and in like manner to Mr. McDougall, that the men might be furnished with horses, and pushed on without an hour's delay.

Friday, 19th. The quantity of Salmon yet caught is very inadequate to the demands of the day. A few, say from 10 to 15, are taken in the twenty four hours in A. a is nets belonging to the Fort, and perhaps as many are got from the natives. Geese and rabbits are also procured at this season, which renders the table not a little. Weather wet and disagreeable ever since our arrival. Mr. Vale and the four men, send all their effects in two small canoes, and I may as well say, in conclusion small. The Guide is directed to fall by and put the only two large bark canoes here in the best possible condition to descend the river with Mr. Alexander, who earnestly wishes will be made for the purpose. We have at Wagon, the Interpreter, and four additional men here, and can afford to spare not a few days longer on this "communication." Those who originally intended, are to go over time to the bark builders at Thompson's House.

Saturday, 20th. Weather still continues the same. The principal Indians of the place have been sent for, and introduced to the Gentlemen as the Great Chief of the Country. After celebrating before them our various musical performances, &c., with a "speech," an address was made to them through Mr. Connolly and the Interpreter, in which the Gentlemen laid great stress upon the conduct of the Georgian Bay of late. The affair at Fort George is to be given up, as in the recollection of every one in the Country, and which proved wonderful all this summer, when one of the murderers visited the village of this place, and was destroyed by Mr. Douglas and six men, on the spot. There is a little obscurity here, but I cannot clear it up. I take it that it means that Mr. Douglas with six men, walked into the village or camp of the Indians harbouring the

culprits, and there and there "did justice" in the premises. Mr. Douglas was just the man to do so right royal a deed, and with those similarly situated throughout the country, in spite the regular junction of the day, to meet all exigencies of a new, as all personal risk.

The couple created great consternation in some, and indignation in others. The Indians to whom he was on a visit (the "village must have been some little distance off,") thought it incumbent upon them, in self defence, to claim for the relations of the deceased, some proportion for their indemnification for their loss, and accordingly they all assembled, and made a disturbance entry into the Fort, and insisted upon getting a blanket.

The death (murder) of Dominic Lafrogance, one of the Interpreters, is another affair that created violent feelings amongst the Whites this season. In April last, while he and another man were on their way to the Bulkine (Country Cloth) to pick the portage, he, from some motives or other, was murdered by Indians of Hainsville River, in the most brutal manner. Marcin, the Interpreter of this place, shot one of them, and another has been killed by the natives there since. The Governor could not, for love than of justice such proceedings. He represented to them how helpless their condition would be at this moment were he to send all his people to enter upon hostilities against them. That a partial example had been already made of the guilty parties, but that the next time the Whites should be compelled to imbrue their hands in the blood of Indians, it would be a general sweep, that the innocent might go with the guilty, and that their fate would become deplorable indeed. The war on the sea coast by this season was also represented to them in the most formidable light. (Mr. McDonald had a sharp touch of that affair himself,) and that it was hard to say when it would stop, never, in any case, until the Indians gave the most unqualified proof of their good conduct in future. (Hear, hear.) The Governor, the Rt. Hon. George Simpson — one, though not tall, very stout, five feet seven at most, of rather imposing mien, stout, well built, fine, and of great firmness and fulness of face, and with an eye brightly blue, and with a shape in peace or war, and with an address which ever combined the monarch to make it further in imperial. He was, indeed, on such an occasion, an address, a dignity, a air, in his bearing. During the forty years that he ruled the great British North American wild, with all its untamed roving

[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] detail of the trade. The affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company, he proved himself the "proper man in the proper place," and his interest, if any, there could be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. He entered into the work above all [illegible]. That on the 1st 2, immediately after the final struggle of the Company's Pur Chaseurs, viz.: the Hudson's Bay Co., and the old North West Co., had [illegible] the year of the present expedition, the "[illegible]" that for years had been carried on from Lake Winnipeg to the Pacific and Arctic, in a manner [illegible] Bay Company, regarding the Indian, had not quite [illegible], to pass the Rocky Mountains, in order as the Indians there were concerned. There had been, in the quiet shades of Kensington street, London, a [illegible] the quiet [illegible], but it took time to bring it home to the minds of those [illegible], and to pass the Mountains. Hence the need of the present great trip across the continent. A most important mission, and one essentially of peace. It was dedicated the length of this note, and hope that the performance of the task was carried on in perfection, will [illegible] [illegible] it.

The chief chief [illegible] the party which entered the hut in the manner [illegible] with marked contempt, and it was only Mr Donald's [illegible] and [illegible] that saved him from further indignities. As the stock of the [illegible], the chief had a glass of rum, a little tobacco, and a shake of the hand from the Great Chief, after which the pipe played [illegible] the [illegible] of pipes. The Indian name of [illegible] was given, but it escaped, from the [illegible] of the chief, and all [illegible] a "[illegible]," the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. They [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] from Pinch's Lake to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Monday, 17th. Raining still. We met a few canoes from McLeod's Lake. Upon the lake we passed some valley with a few trees, and a small encampment of Indians. [illegible] the Indians in the Pambiang in the middle, [illegible] in the [illegible]. This may [illegible] the [illegible].

Monday, 22nd. Late last night, Cameron and the [illegible] arrived with [illegible]. At this [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] shore. The boat drew upon him immediately, and he immediately [illegible] the [illegible], [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] of hell, [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]. We landed at a [illegible] on the opposite shore, for fresh venison, [illegible] [illegible], and, in our [illegible], the greater part of a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

must be at Kamloops to morrow. Had everything prepared by four, and made a start shortly after. There are four of ourselves, five men besides Indians, and five loaded horses. Came about four miles, and encamped on second little stream from Fort. Mr. Yale and fourteen men leave this to morrow in two bark canoes to the Forks of Thompson's River, where we trust to meet them in twelve days. Salmon again appear scarce in this part of the country.

Sunday, 28th.—Had our horses collected early, and were on the move a little before six. Passed the last of the two steep [word omitted here] about eight. In a few minutes the canoes hove in sight, put ashore, and breakfasted with us at half past eight, at what is called "Head of Rapids," distance from House twenty miles. Governor very unwell. He embarked with Mr. Yale, to accompany him to the division of the roads, three or four leagues lower down. Here we left the river at two. Encamped at four on Current River, which falls into the main stream within two miles of first small Lake. Athna Chief with us: he came from "*Le Barge*," since Yale passed.

Monday, 29th.—Gregoire, who came with us to last nights' encampment returned in the morning with a few spare horses we had, from the Fort. The Athna Chief had a note for a small present from Mr. McDougall. Started at six. Passed two little rivers during the morning, and breakfasted on main stream at eleven. Resumed the journey at one, when we immediately crossed, and re-crossed in an hour after. Continued on North side. Another little river at two. A lake, half a mile, at three. Encamped at four within a league of Long Lake. Governor still unwell. Road very good indeed. Killed a few ducks.

Tuesday, 30th.—Off this morning at five, having the horses in camp before daylight. Reached end of Lake at eight. Crossed to south in fifteen minutes. Came to an ordinary encampment on small river running from a Lake about half a mile round, but did not stop; continued for an hour longer, main river vanished. Breakfasted at Salt Lake, which afforded ourselves and horses, but shocking bad water. Near this place had a chase after a large grizzly bear which soon took to the woods. Point of the woods took us an hour, and in another we arrived at a large stream which flowed to the left. Crossed it immediately at beaver dam about one o'clock; and continued on North bank for three hours, which brought us to another lake, a mile of which we made this evening, and encamped before a heavy shower came on. The river we came along to day has all the appearance of beaver, fresh. Dams are all over it. Course, for the last two and a half days S.E. Governor much better.

eight. Breakfast at half past nine on main river. Off again about noon. Came to another Lake at two. Encamped at the other end at half past four. In woods whole of afternoon. Tom killed a goose. While struggling with his horse, Doctor Hamlyn had his gun cocked, and his shot accidentally went off without doing any harm to those before him.

Thursday, 2nd. Wind and rain during night. Started at usual time. First half of road, good, along a chain of small lakes, but the last part was hilly and rocky. Came to a small Lake half a mile long, and breakfasted. The lakes to day seem stiff water. The afternoon journey was a gradual ascent on what is called the Mountain. Here also passed several small ponds and a number of swamps, that must be "very bad going" in spring and very soft weather. Encamped at height on a little M..... between two little lakes. Governor quite recovered. Journey very pleasant. [This must be the height of land between North River and Fraser. Ed.]

Friday, 3rd. Started at six. Began to descend about eight, continued so for a whole hour, coming down to the first small stream at foot, which we crossed, and in an hour more got to the *traverse* of North River. Here we found Eclow, the Kamloops Interpreter, who left a canoe and two men from the Fort a little below this early in the morning. Laprade arrived with the canoe about noon. In about an hour after, the horses, alone, and most of the men, crossed, and continued the journey on the other side over a piece of very bad road; ourselves with three men and the baggage embarked at three, after an harangue with the few Indians there, and got to the proposed encampment in two hours, where the land party joined us soon after. Cinnitza, the Chief, stopped with us, and had an order for a small present at the Fort. Our course in this river is south, and will be so, it is said, until we arrive at Kamloops. River pretty large, and no strong rapid.

Saturday, 4th. Horses could not be collected early. Governor and three men in canoe again this morning, fast of us accompany the Horse Brigade. At Barrier Village by eight. Crossed two rivers in succession soon after. Got to the Stockades about eleven, when the whole expedition again breakfasted, surrounded by the Indians of the Barrier, who are anxious to see the Governor, who made them a speech, and ended it with a fool of tobacco to each, the Chief getting a more liberal supply.

The road thus far to day, is not bad, and to the House, is uncommonly fine. At the Pines we all took horse, and with our flag flying formed a

[illegible] Indian [illegible] the House [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Tuesday, 4th. Having the Lord Kinnaird's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] did not perform the distance [illegible] before the Parks, [illegible] [illegible]. The boat was [illegible] the [illegible], but the [illegible] not having to [illegible], was brought up against the bank, and here we are for the night [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The Indians have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] reached about two hundred yards. Not an Indian there. After a delay of about three quarters of an hour, we again pushed on, and at a quarter past five we anchored in a small creek on the west side, surrounded by detached rocks. We lay in a very pretty place, in which, on both sides of the river, were [illegible] perpendicular, and of great height, and clothed to the water's edge with Pine, Cypress and Cedar trees. A number of the native dwellings [illegible] on a hill [illegible] to have the appearance of light, [illegible] manner [illegible].

The night was perfectly quiet and [illegible]. One was [illegible] from the Cockatoo in Port [illegible], and [illegible] the [illegible] of the Stranger did not [illegible] the Indians [illegible].

On [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] half the distance, the river is deeply indented in the shal[illegible] side, the other half is bold and [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the mountains on [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] the water.

The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Fort Rupertsland, [illegible] the Great [illegible] in 1713, [illegible] Hudson's Bay." The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay," the formal name of the Hudson's Bay Company, [illegible] Utrecht in 1713, under which, the French [illegible] the [illegible] Hudson's Bay to the English, [illegible]

In the [illegible] of 1870, [illegible] passage to Canada, [illegible] the Grand [illegible] Company [illegible] Fort [illegible] [illegible] Hudson's Bay [illegible]

It is long since I saw Fort Garry, but still I remember it pretty clearly. Emerging from the steamer [illegible] the middle on which Fort [illegible] stood, and after the long and dreary paddling back against the current through the muddy, [illegible] and dark waters of the Red River from Lake Winnipeg, the sight of a village with its painted roofs [illegible] in the shadows of my mind [illegible] Fort Garry at Lower Fort Garry [illegible] instead of Red River [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] Fort Garry [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] Fort Garry [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]

These were things not to be found the Pacific Ocean, but to be sought for and as complete possible to the interior, where all the lighting was done at night in Great Britain, and where everything was painted, and was painted in gilded, like a toy, with a wooden wall, fifteen feet high or more, and had for roofing before, the only escape of a gaseous one the inventor. Actually, very handsome, exclusive, in short, very pounding on the high head in front of the Pacific, the Company's sitting place. This being so, he was during my time there, a separate room of solid throughout the whole length and breadth, I thought, to be the state room of the parting saloon, but good lord, so pompously so exactly in the Journal The "Gentlemen commanded gentlemen" then to see the gaseous, which will, hereafter, in a note on another subject be explained.

Note II.

"Jaqui Chinoa", especially made and adapted for expedition. I saw these, the very first exhibited, at Hay Day Hall, on their passage up The Chinoa's are the most beautiful thing of the kind I ever saw, beautiful in the "tuns" of bottles, tuns, and in the tuns and in the "tuns", the tuns, a magnificent cover of bark, gaudily, but tastefully painted, that would have made a Chinese in train of old bottle of China which held. The bottles painted with vermilion, were made to order, and the whole thing in its kind, was of bottles, gaudy and beauty, beauty in the sense of gaudy and taste, tuns, tuns.

This class of canoes, for rather, was, for I am speaking of tuns, a very noble class, generally known under the name of "Death Canoes" from the fact, that on the arrival of the largest kind of canoes used in the Straits, or, those which used to be dispatched from that and very lately from Lashia, on their operations, by Port Wilson, Lake Superior, and which were called "Canots du Maître," but to be exchanged, in the Island for smaller craft, half the size, which could be purchased from the Spaniards. The Coast Indians, used to bathing, and getting out the [illegible] of the Spaniards, [illegible] nothing, and the [illegible] of the Spaniards, [illegible] The canoe for the Indians, was [illegible] and for the [illegible] right in time. The large canoe stood any chance in [illegible] Hurricane and Shipping, but it was [illegible] the habit of [illegible] to and the [illegible] This Indian, [illegible] was one hundred and twenty feet in length, twenty feet wide, with men, and [illegible] baggage. They [illegible] carried [illegible] from [illegible] to eight or ten tons in [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] of such a [illegible] [illegible] in speed, in [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Part III.

[illegible]

Part IV.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

From the head of the waters on the Hayes River route, flowing into that river, to Sea River, which is outflow of Winipeg Water, is but a step; and that, over it that, as is shewn by the Journal before us. Fallow ten feet, (an excess I believe) for the difference of level between where Mr. McDonald reports, having struck "Black Water Creek," and its mouth, on Sea River. From that point to Norway House, is a distance of about forty miles, with a considerable current to be stemmed part of the way: I know it personally, for I saw it constantly during the four years I was there. Allow for that, a descent from the Winipeg level, of say, 6 feet, and we have the "height of land" very little above the level of Lake Winipeg. The level of Lake Winipeg (from 628 to 630 feet) as determined by a number of authorities.—See blue book, *passim*—is about the same as that of Lake Superior, and is probably assignable to the same cataclysm. A few miles below Black Water Creek, viz., about 70 miles, to judge from the map, (Arrowsmith's) before me, the "height" actually runs under water, viz., at where Winipeg, under the name of Nelson River, dashes on to the sea. From that point, the height slowly rises till at, or near the Methy Portage, on the route to Athabasca, it again culminates with the same marked feature of flatness—a flat of several miles there and about there. Of the "height" there, we will speak when we come to that part of the route, as the route itself, in this canoe voyage is our chief index on this point.

NOTE XI.

Aitchemamow. I have given the word precisely as I find it written in the journal. My idea is that it is an Indianization of the term *Each man his own way*, which I find applied to it in Thompson's Report. What gave rise to the name was the fact, that when the precious and ever trusty beavers that used, with their dam works, to keep open this highway on the "height" of land, were killed, (a ruthless deed, for they had ever been cherished, and tained in a way,) the dam or dams gave way, so that several rivulets of water courses, and sometimes scarcely any at all were left, and to make a way, it was necessary to "stop-block" all the water courses save one, and in that manner, *each man had to make his own way.* Sometimes, it would seem, as in the present instance, all the water courses were stop-blocked—probably to gather water for the boats. In the present instance, the season being a remarkably dry one, as appears from the journal, and the water short, it was necessary to carry—*all—canoes and all*—over, instead of making, as was usual, a "demi-portage,"

viz., carrying in whole or in part, the freight, and floating the canoe or boat.

NOTE XII.

"*Sailed up Sea River.*" This is the last stage of the route from York Factory to Norway House. Let us survey it as best we can. The recent expeditions from England under the Imperial Authorities, under the conduct of Captain Palliser and others, may have given details on this subject, but they happen not to be within my immediate reach, and, in any case, for all practical purposes, at present, the report, thoroughly reliable, of Mr. David Thompson, "*Géographe de la Compagnie du Nord Ouest,*" as he was styled in the books of the time, is "authority" that cannot be questioned. Mr. Thompson was an intimate and esteemed friend, and known to me as one incapable of a misstatement, and was a man of most conscientious carefulness in all things, and no less, of course, in his profession, to which he was passionately devoted. He did more for a correct mapping of our great North and North West from Hudson's Bay to the Pacific than all others put together. It would be well to have his valuable field notes, now in the keeping, I believe, of some one of our Departments of Dominion Government, printed at public expence, for they are now, from age and character of hand-writing, fast fading out of sight. As to the particular part in question now before us, I happen to have a report, printed in an old *brochure* in French, and which being rare, and of some possible value in the present juncture of general enquiry as to those so long and studiously "darkened" regions, "darkened" from the world's eye of enterprising intelligence, I shall give it in full:

[TRANSLATION.]

Measurement of the Distance and of the Stations between York Factory and the Colony of Lord Selkirk: by David Thompson, Astronomer and Surveyor of the North West Company.

York Factory is situated in latitude 57° 1' N., and longitude 92° 36' W. The rivers are freed from ice in the latter part of May or beginning of June; yet the banks remain covered with ice and snow till towards the middle of June, at which time the navigation is at length really open. Snow begins to fall about the middle of September, and by the twentieth there is generally ice and snow along the river edge and banks. No canoe can arrive at Red River, starting from York Factory, later than from the 1st to the 16th of September. The canoes or boats, &c., which navigate ("*qui naviguent,*") from York Factory to Red River, do not ascend Nelson River, but Hayes' River, on which the factory is situ-

Rabid. [Note by Editor.] The Hebron River route had been abandoned, and also the Dinnefall River one, both being too difficult.]

	Geographical Miles
River Hayes. [From York Factory.]	63
For about eight miles one can ascend this river aided by the tide, but all the rest is very strong current against the land, which requires haulage by the line.	
Major River. Comes from the South, in what called *Nipagin Black River*, it only admits of haulage	21
Mill River. Very strong current, and haulage necessary to the first Fall	32
From Fall to the upper part of the river	30
This distance is but a succession of banks of sand, impediment currents, broken rocks, cropping up by water level (*à fleur d'eau*), a regular tracks portages, independently of partial discharges and due intersection at several places.	
Lake Simampi (Lac de la Simampi)	4
Jack Trail River (Rivière aux Brochets) With much current, and five portages	10
Knee Lake (so called perhaps from the form, or from the shallowness)	47
Trout River. With current at several places (*plusieurs courans*), and two portages	13
Holy Lake (Le Saint Lac). [Note by Ed. Certainly well named, a beautiful large sheet of water, with a bordering of comparatively low shore, and with no heights in view, like a mountain lake. Orchid House is finely situated on it.]	30
Several small streams (Ruisseaux) and *small lakes* with five portages	40
Rank among minor heads. [Note by Ed. It is so, in English, given in English in the French report.] There are thirty-two beaver houses which are carefully kept up. As dry now, the way being so dry as a threshing floor, it is necessary that voyageurs wait until the *grosmille* ("Hogsnow,") to be navigated, be filled by the returned the waters	38
Hare Lake (Lac au Lièvre) discharges itself into the "Sankatchewine" or *Sankatchewian*	7
River Sankatchewine or Sankatchewine. [Note by Ed. Given in this name precisely as given in the Report. The *Cree* name	

in Kiskatchewan (with current) and in the old books and papers in mission Hudson's bay. [Continual portage] 25
Play Green Lake 11
Lake Winnipeg. [Note by Ed. Winnipeg is distance measured in the east side, which is shorter than the west] 300
Red River to the Forks. [Note by Ed. Forks is junction of the Assiniboine River] 40

From F. F. to Forks R. R. 426
Note by Ed. Including the last three distances stated, the Hudson's House is between F. F. and Play Green Lake, say 367

We have as the distance from York Factory to Hudson's House 366
These being geographical miles, we have the distance at, say, 430 in statute miles.

Hudson's House is in latitude 54° 4' and longitude 98° 16' W. as determined by the astronomical observations by Complete and the officers who passed there, the gateway or inlet of the north, and land starting point of some of the Arctic Expeditions. The distance in air line between these determined points is about, and nearly, 250 statute miles, and on the higher of the above figures, viz., 430 would give the real allowance for divergency. All of this distance, say perhaps 150 miles, is wooded slope, and allowing an average width of a foot and a half to the trees (which is above the general average of parts), the world would have an information of height of water, height of land corresponding with what we have already noticed on that head.

Note XIII.

"Jack River House" but recently known as Hudson's House, and, in fact, Mr. McDonald (as shown in his power of office to it generally), signed, and wrote, under its proper name, Hudson's House. The old Hudson's House, which was situated somewhat to the west of the head of Lake Winnipeg, had been burnt, as before stated, and a new Hudson's House, with an extended buildings adequate to its position as the seat of government of the whole north, from Hudson's Bay to the Pacific and the Arctic Ocean, had just been built, a long year's good job, at least, in those "Jack River" My grandfather (Sutherland) Chief Factor Pembina commenced it, and my father built the most of it, and finished it, when in charge of that district, (the Hudson's House District) and it was just completed, when the arrival,

[illegible] "The Hive" is an large-size ordinary [illegible] village. Built somewhat like a fort, but [illegible] a compact [illegible] proportion of the walls in the front facing the river, in place of the "[illegible]" of the [illegible]. The building will [illegible] large [illegible] building [illegible], [illegible] feet high, and [illegible] square of about [illegible] feet on each side, with [illegible] gates, one in front, and the other in rear. This [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

down the bank, on a small bay, on the right of which flowing north nearly in a small rock bluff, about eight feet high, with a gap which indicates the channel. Opposite is bridge of hundred yard in width, and where the current flows [illegible] to [illegible] miles an hour, at that point about [illegible] yards, the [illegible] below that immediately below, becoming [illegible]

The country around is principally of rock, in bluffs, [illegible] with pine, spruce, and [illegible] and there is considerable difference in each latitude and [illegible]. The trees, [illegible], are pine, poplar and of different kind [illegible] and birch, white and red in black [illegible]. There was, at any rate, a good birch "[illegible]" in the neighbourhood, some of which, of course, are [illegible] "[illegible]" and "[illegible]". There may have been moose, probably [illegible] in the winter in land. The [illegible] of "[illegible]," a log "[illegible]" in the "log," the middle "log," being not [illegible], in [illegible], and, in [illegible] the origin [illegible].

The [illegible] of the place [illegible] in [illegible] and [illegible] "[illegible]," "[illegible]," and "[illegible]" [illegible], and that "[illegible]" of the [illegible] country, the [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] [illegible], beautiful white [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Not only the establishment [illegible] bridge of hundred [illegible] [illegible], but all the bridges, from the [illegible], Mendenhall, McCrae's [illegible] and Red River and Yuba Rapids, on their arrival there, [illegible] had been [illegible] a little [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] them.

Chapter XIX

"Chief Trader McLeod, and Dawson." John McLeod, "[illegible], [illegible] Lathrop, and Peter Warren Dease, [illegible] Chief Factor, and by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the management of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Canadian "[illegible] and Company," and which [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] from the McCrae [illegible] and also [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible] and southward, [illegible] Englishmen by the British Government, but with that [illegible] which [illegible] part of the [illegible] nature [illegible] [illegible] time [illegible]. The photographed copy [illegible] of the [illegible] part of that [illegible] most perfect, in [illegible] of the most perfect, in the making and equipping of Arctic Expeditions, and the best [illegible]. The real and thoroughly [illegible] [illegible] necessary detail in material and making, on the part of the Officers for the Expedition,

at Governor Simpson, and the "Marquess" at Fort Yorke in writing. Mr Thomas Simpson, in fact, a gentleman of high educational attainments as well as of great natural ability, contributed, we doubt, much to the success of the undertaking, but it was unquestionably mainly due to the great qualities of the Governor himself, and also to his great perseverance.

I shall be excusable, I hope, in giving a passage in extenso from the report, as it contains, in a very explanatory manner, information which has been supposed to be the "secret" of the success of the expedition. A copy of the report, but of course only Mr Thomas, comprising valuable political observations, and of no small importance, has been made to the Colonial Office by Lord H., and other matters bearing on our subject, are thoroughly detailed.

In the record on the book, as graphically described by Mr McDonald in his journal, shooting in quite my day, the latter, in fact, Highlander, could have no hand, and such a remarkable coming in contact just at the most critical time, or, the "Capital" pick shot, "Ho a Hia nay Hoja," behind being, I do little believe, at his shooting-mess "gaining ipe Ooja," into which fire, and to this day, I remember the [illegible] it was my Hooka to have my pipe.

On the equal left of rock, from a cell Ha na Pie shot, Hooka the "[illegible] Klap" "Prime the Hollow pipe" the world of rocks all around us, under the wild chase, by "the bugle," and Hoja. Here the grand Hooka opened of "the bag pipe," with these "Campbell's are coming, hooray! hooray!" in plain sight "more of our mountain land," Jock Hoja, I go to the very west of Ha na Pie. And Hoja, was such a set of shooting, challenge, especially chase, the deer and all with a peculiar tune of these lost Highland bagpipes, and with a reed, so quick of pitching, pedle, black, mixing with such heat there "Ho Ohdre Pudtane," in some such lyrical air of their native land may any land, be in [illegible].

All this music, in the valley, in the deep rock-gorge, mellowed by the [illegible], and a little by distance, entranced us, in a strange, but a wild, or wild but [illegible]. The cause, long my fascination in the bay, facing out of sight, but which the Highlander's cause, with the grand high peak, [illegible], and hospitably painted, Hooka and of the dark rock "of the point," into our hall up it, and pleasantly turned into the little "peak" of our hut, the hour passed by well with [illegible] and delight of the sight. To [illegible], [illegible] Highlander grand and splendid, and delightful wild, [illegible] to these [illegible] and the little [illegible] those, especially on

that "Black" that day, and we, which, in the excellent party of natural tools for the beautiful in nature, and in simple art, could appreciate and enjoy such a scene.

Plate XV.

"Play Upon Lake." — Is an effect from the action of an Indian Tribe, drawn by Catlin, but merely of so green, lovely, green, water and so Indian painted it, yet near quite daily in its vicinity, in spite of the extreme, indeed, of Lake Huron, and, I believe, is the one referred to in the passage of "Hunting Grant," and which, I believe, is also called "Mary Grant." But there are three or four such parts. The Chippewa, made a great game here in the woods and lodge lodge, as the Indian Mary, and by the word "Hunter" the game. Hunting Party, the last, under with the price and.

This price and, which is the [illegible] in these waters, and, I am told, is now sunk in [illegible] to [illegible] "Hunter." A [illegible] the sound with me, a strong passage, [illegible] according to the [illegible] that should be [illegible]. The city is the [illegible] the day [illegible] and [illegible] quarter, and [illegible] [illegible] to be that they may be [illegible] [illegible] old, I shall, [illegible] [illegible], to [illegible] possible in that way, at least [illegible].

The lake [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] "Dog" Lake [illegible] from the mouth of the [illegible] at the head of the Grand Rapid, to the head of the Lake is but a short distance, [illegible] without a single stream to intercept the [illegible], and from thence to the sea to the [illegible] in fact almost [illegible] [illegible] Thompson [illegible] the [illegible] (the [illegible]) [illegible] "Indian Hudson's Bay," [illegible] which I happen to possess that the so called "[illegible]" in the course from Lake Winipeg to Play Green Lake, differs largely from the [illegible] [illegible] Lake, but still the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Grand Rapid, below Cedar Lake, is a mile and a half in length, and at least one mile in breadth. The portage carry from the great rapids to Nelson River, where the water is high, as it is in June, when the mountain water, on its way, liquid, down, there is not a foot of land to be found in the portage and water is square, and there are hard pitching pieces of loose stone rock in a bigger.

Note 2 4

"On day night, "Nine hundred Hungry Hunter". Below that, from Hudson's Bay the settled part of Death Kingsway to Hungry Hunter is very all day weather, we that the very Rapids are dangerous to the death. The river of the Hudson's Bay Shore is very much paved, certainly, than that of the rivers to northern Lake Winnipeg, most and I am not the legal landed of the region are quarrel at hand to show the fact, but they are accustomed to the general water, and are, therefore, it I mistake not, in no danger from it. Note 2 4

Note 2 4 4

"Cumberland House". As will be remembered by the numerous readers in Dear of explorer in passing that further north, or down by the north, we arrived at the west, in an latitude of 53° 57', and longitude 104° 57' W and an distance about 1700 four hundred and ninety miles from Lake Winnipeg. It was once a post of considerable importance, in the time of the "old traders". Years before 1811 spare after, when Dear and the adjoining the English Prairie District, after passed the Dear, was crowded with the rival traders. Even so, the post is now in ruins, the country around being an inhospitable habitat of that race, indomitable and rarely petrified in our form.

Note 2 4 4 4

"The Cascade". Overcome, in my opinion, the beauties of Niagara, absolute, of the morrow. As a claim, the fall, the total fall equally of water. The point right, right from Hudson's Bay to Pacific, and in water through rent parts, Canada, with rapids, falls, cascades, "chutes, falls, &c, and that without a single portage, to life, limb, or property, and without the loss of pile, or a foot of paddle, or a package, parcel, that equally. He was, personally, name and Francis, steady and experienced Canadian Canadian voyageur, or, as I believe in the case, and name old French Canadian voyageur, and, accordingly, in his prime, and experienced, one should think, with special

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

in the present change of matters, it is in their interest as well as that of the public that this information should go forth.

Letter of Chief Factor John Stuart.

Lesser Slave Lake, 10th December, 1826.

"To the Governor, Chief Factors, and Chief Traders." [That was how all those official reports were addressed.] "*Notwithstanding the season is so far advanced there is not a grain of snow upon the ground, and the Lake is as free of ice as in June.*" Free of ice in June! and yet the place is ten degrees north of this [Ottawa City,] and is almost within sight of the Rocky Mountains. The statement as to the climate accords with Thompson's "April," [April, not May] "28th, cold blustry morning, came to Slave Lake, partly open and partly round ice."

Amongst the packs of fur returns, he speaks of a number as being "swann," i.e., skins with swan down. The country abounds with deer and wood buffalo, or at least did then, and I believe does so still. He speaks also of the fine crops of barley and potatoes, raised at places much higher up towards the head of the Saskatchewan, whither he had gone on a visit.

NOTE XXX.

"*Portage, of twelve miles.*" This is by far the longest portage in the whole Indian country, and by that, I mean the whole Hudson's Bay Territories, and the Territories beyond. Fortunately it is a comparatively level and easy one. I am under the impression that of late years the Company have had animals, horses or oxen, to assist in the work, but I cannot venture an assertion on that point. I find however, in Bishop Taché's admirable *brochure* on the North West of America, a positive statement to the effect, that from the Saskatchewan, [probably opposite Carlton House] there is a "Cart road to Green Lake." [I was born there.]

From this point to Carlton (Fort) [my Grandfather Pruden's old place, and which he built,] is only about a hundred miles of fine, easy and well wooded country. From there to Red Deer Lake close to the "Big Athabasca, in its vegetation, in its singular force and nature, the richest part of America North of the Torrid Zone." These are the very words, applied by Sir George Simpson himself, if I mistake not: A region of sulphur waters, bituminous springs, warmest limestone beds, and full of life, animal and vegetable; the *vertical* garden of our North West.

The Pine Forest, according to Simpson, who tramped the whole route in winter from Carlton to the Fort of Green Lake, begins at Latitude N. 53° 30′ commencing at "Fishing Lake," a little more than half way towards Green Lake from Carlton. From Green Lake to Red Deer Lake already mentioned is the shortest, easiest, and in every respect best route to the Athabasca Region, and even to Athabasca Lake, and is moreover the straightest route, almost in air line to Lesser Slave Lake, and is, when the water is not at its lowest, the best and safest road to Jasper's House, "head of boat navigation," *and to the Yellow Head Pass*, a four day's march or less. A good waggon road from the Saskatchewan, from the Forks or below "Cole's Rapids" or "Coal Rapids" as they are also called, to the head of the Athabasca, about thirty miles south west of Red Deer Lake *ought to be one of the first public works in that region.* The road would not be three hundred miles in length, there are no large rivers to cross, nor hills of any account to surmount, and it could be made, I believe, for less, much less than a thousand dollars a mile, in general average throughout, much of the route being through prairie. Such a route would supersede the Methy Portage one, even for the McKenzie River Trade.

NOTE XXXI.

"*Posts* of 500 to 600 yards each." That is the distance between each usual resting places, breathing spells for the *voyageurs* when "carrying" in the long portages. The ordinary load is 180 lbs. in two "pieces," one that like a "pack," with the small long ends of the "*Collier*," and which lower piece is made to fit into the small of the back as it were, and to rest on the ilium, or "upper big back bone" of the hip. The second piece generally some big shaped thing, or even a barrel or a box is thrown on, and rests as in a hollow, long and convenient on the back between the shoulder blades. The broad part of the *Collier* is put across the brow, the neck is slightly bent, at the angle of most resistance by the neck and spinal column, the legs as well as the body are slightly bent, just just enough for spring, and off, so loaded and trimmed, starts the man at a bound, about but quick, and which even on rough ground up hill or level, he keeps up at a rate on an average of five miles an hour. The fittest men do that easily and I never saw nor heard of one who would touch less than the standard "180." The disgrace would be killing, and the rivalry, ever lively, of who will carry most, has called forth feats in that way that would make the traditional "porter of Constantinople" hide his diminished head. His "mark" if I remember aright was "600".

(Dec. xx.) He that on it may, he could not, I am sure, carry "La Grand Canot," up a hill, and down, as our "bauts" do, on Lake Mistay-Pustagan, Lower Hudson, upon occasion did.

Note XXXII.

"Reduced to one Trading House." During the struggle of the two companies, H. W. & H. B., to secure and to monopolize the fur trade in the country, there "system" was to have "posts" opposite each other, and each would stick new posts here and there, whatever or operating the trade presented itself. In other words, the trade was in a way brought to every Indian's door-step, and he was served as a veritable "lord of the land." The result may easily be imagined. And when on the Coalition, there was a total change in this respect, the discontent amongst the Natives was very marked, and even yet, at the period of the voyage before us, that disposition had not entirely subsided.

Note XXXIII.

"The propriety of discouraging the use of spirituous liquors." The policy of the Hudson's Bay Company is, and has been, since they were masters of the situation, worthy of all praise, for it is undeniable, that "liquor" is certainly the "most profitable article," *i.e.*, *immediately* profitable article of trade with the Indian. True, the company, as a corporation, with its rights *future* to look to, may be said to be not in the position of an individual, in the country only for the time, which is possible to make money, but "pile" by trade with the Hudsonites, and is not subject to the same temptation.

There is, of course, something in the argument, but, on the other hand, there is to be said, *viz.*: That the Company "a close corporation," if you will, (I mean the old H. B. Co.), was composed of men of high and far seeing intelligence, and knew that, in 1821, at least I think, to settle the country, must have been, in a time, the company's course which made the present home in their helpful work. Charge them, was not wholly their policy at least, where humanity, to man, the duty of "brother's keeper," dictated, in the good conscience, the "better course." At the time of the Coalition, in calling to the "trade-vigor" now before it, it is of course to be an "essential" of such a thing, and under the circumstances (very special), was, or could be, possible. That some way or other, at least fifty thousand gallons of spirits were introduced, in that one year, amongst the Indians, is, to be truth. In the first year of the Coalition was reduced

to ten thousand pounds, that was in 1824-5. In 1829, just had by the Minutes of Council, at the very Time, to that year, took to Report some Accountantment. These Minutes I have, viz., the copy of them, certified, which my father, as Chief Trader in charge of the way House the tried, shortly after that, had and which had been left for his by the immediate predecessor, as mentioned. Chief Factor Pruden. Such Minutes are, it seems, an indulgence of the Company, and even although not importantly prescribed either, I would not, in strict law and force, be justified in giving them as any part of them to the public, still, for this point, and in this matter, I have the authority of [illegible]. It would have been a better [illegible] good, more, to the Company, in many respects, I think, if they had not been so reticent, and had been in mind that there was such a thing, and power, as public opinion.

Metrical

"Minute that Authority to be engaged, agreed proposal, and monthly incidental. Authority figure to be monthly demand and information supplied each to those not passed at Sorting."

While I have this particular Minute book before me, let me cite one or two more of some relative bearing.

"Ho. 137. Charity Infirmary that Pay, for charitable purposes."

And under the head "Religious Improvement" I find the following:

"Ho. 138. Open the Fort on Sundays.

" 139. Religious books to be introduced.

" 140. Immoral habits to be checked. Opprobrious to be [illegible] signal.

" 141. Drunkenness to be punished by [illegible].

" 142. Women and children to be always addressed in English or French.

" 143. Parents to teach their children to read.

" 144. Officers and Clerks to be charged [illegible] and Prudence to take [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible].

" 145. Missionary Society. Hard [illegible] to be [illegible] their parishes to be [illegible] attached to this institution, to be supplied to [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible], on account of the Society.

"Ho. 146. Catholic Mission of [illegible] to be [illegible] for an [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with a supply of [illegible], &c. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], &c."

That, was when the company was young and had not yet received from the Crown. Since then, the company, and the Chief Factors, and Chief

[illegible] the [illegible] and the most thoroughly missionary teaching in the world. One possibility about [illegible] Lucia Leith, of Cromarty, will go to [illegible] principal place, to the great cause, but while many of the company, also go to their homes in the [illegible] the Indian, [illegible] of their gold to the missionary cause, it is for them to the [illegible] of the Heathen Catholic Church, [illegible] we [illegible] the Christian religion of the North Asiatic Indians, [illegible] Father [illegible] as [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] in the [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible] to [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] 10 miles from the Portage to Dover, [illegible] which is [illegible] the east. We reached [illegible] Mr. [illegible] had [illegible] the middle of March, in [illegible] point, [illegible] amongst [illegible] snow."

"[illegible] Lake [illegible] the latitude, the [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible]. [illegible] the [illegible] latitude of the "Lodge Point," [illegible] "[illegible] when the [illegible] would [illegible] and [illegible], but [illegible] the [illegible] pass, [illegible] the remaining [illegible] of the [illegible] point [illegible] "to Lake [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] and the [illegible] "[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] WAY TO THE FUTURE

[illegible] 7 2 2 / 11

"Only quadrupeds are hairy?" And pleasure-seeking be impulse, and that in reality, the rolls of animal life [illegible] all [illegible] to the [illegible] from infancy [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

checked [illegible] the Times, and found it, as Mr. McDonald observed, "good simple stuff," [illegible] of Scotland, [illegible] of Mid Lothian, where there are [illegible] the "Dominant," accompanied by the [illegible] and general [illegible]. It was said that in some other [illegible] that [illegible] McDonald's [illegible], when he applied the term, it certainly must be [illegible] as if he [illegible] appeared to be [illegible]. The subject of [illegible] North West [illegible] such importance to me, that I felt bound to gather and give in as [illegible] and, [illegible] the [illegible] all about it, [illegible] of the reports [illegible] from the [illegible] to [illegible] near the [illegible] River, and [illegible] to Lake [illegible] and "Lake Charlotte Island," [illegible] from which latter place it has been [illegible] as [illegible] Queen's [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] and that the [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] to

"Further, through which the Rockatchewan and Athabasca rivers flow, which is hardly passable for it is totally of the nature of a quicksand. A road one hundred and fifty miles east of this, through the Great Cloud Hill country, which gives our traders an important advantage. Water that which has to the south, so far as has been ascertained, is as good as fifty miles in width." [Hide Park.] On the Athabasca, Mr. Leal and Pendanaeis, to the east of Lake Athabasca and Lake Hanson, it is known to be some 1000 miles in length. "Little to Cassidy but in this part of that part of a point fifty three hundred and fifty miles in all the West, in rather 15 Mr. Leal's Island." At the mouth of the Athabasca and about a hundred miles of Lake Athabasca, Mr. Leal, Mr. Arnold and Mr. Hodgson, just arrived to the same conclusion, "the same difficulty," [illegible] W. H. W. [illegible] "place" on the Mr. [illegible] upper reaches, "[illegible]," [illegible] Mr. Heming, "continuously [illegible] distinct and [illegible] the [illegible]." [Four hundred thousand square miles of land given. But in one, [illegible] but in separate [illegible], as [illegible] by Mr. Heming.]

"The length for boiling freely [illegible] is still more [illegible] to be adopted, and as the [illegible] is the [illegible] high [illegible] in a quantity of [illegible], the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] for the [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible].

"At the junction of Mr. [illegible] and Bear Lake [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible], the [illegible] of which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

"[illegible]" [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] on the way, so to become partially blind, and to [illegible] to London, [illegible] to make me the [illegible] of an [illegible]. Most kindly, he had to get me to enter the service, but this [illegible] said no.

[illegible]

Chief Factor's Commendation to the Polar Bear Days. Mr. [illegible] at the head of the Franklin Expedition of 1845-47, in conducting [illegible] details commendatory, as, besides the higher work of Edwin, the [illegible] and [illegible] more by the way, free and natural [illegible] to Sir John Franklin. He did his work well, and [illegible] to [illegible] rule. At the company [illegible], Mr. Hopper was [illegible] promoted from his Clerk's Trade [illegible] to a Chief Factorship, which [illegible] "double [illegible]" and [illegible] [illegible]. A good thing, by those [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] on the [illegible] of [illegible] that of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible], which completed the survey of our northern [illegible] Land, the [illegible], west of the Mackenzie, and also [illegible] [illegible] on the east side, and north of the Coppermine River, that [illegible] [illegible] allowed to [illegible] to Mr. [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible], the Imperial Government [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] in 1844-5, he [illegible] to the immediate neighbourhood of Montreal, where even among the other [illegible] [illegible] that were there to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible], Mr. [illegible], tall, [illegible] and strong, and of noble mien, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. He was of a [illegible] great, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

of hills laid down from near where the Peace River "forks," at the pass in the Mountains, to the Athabasca River at Mountain Portage, about 120 miles by river routes, by 100 miles in air line, nearly due north of Fort Dunvegan. The range runs at an average distance of from thirty to fifty miles from the pass of the river, where means the most northerly bend in it, and to a wall at Athabasca from the Rocky Mountains to the Lesser Slave Lake, on the eastern side of the Athabasca, at Mountain Portage. The hills or "mountains" laid in, they undoubtedly have a good foundation about in selecting the "happy valley" from rude Horace. I say valley, for on reference to the map, and also to other accounts of the topography of that region, I find that from this very point spoken of in the journal, there is another arranged hills, the "Dog Mountains," low in the lower part of the slope between the Rocky Mts and Athabasca Lake, but gradually increasing in height, until at Lesser Slave Lake, (the north west end of which, the range crossing to our chart, it attains a height of 2000 ft "or about that above the Lake. From that north west end to the Yellow Head Pass, the range "low swelling." By that to what it seems to fall off to be sufficient enough to form the safest boundary in that direction, between the Lesser Slave District and that of Peace River, as laid out by the Company for their works. The Peace River trading district, or tract from this boundary, which terminates at the Yellow Head Pass, to a point about 600 miles north along the slope of the Rocky Mountains, thence eastward about 300 miles towards the McKenzie River along a River from the Rocky Mts called Nahanie, and passing about 100 miles north of Fort Liard, thence traversing the Cariboo Mts, and Peace River about twenty miles above the Falls boundary mentioned, up Liard River, to the river discharging from Lower Lake, about thirty miles below Fort Vermillion, and thence to the Yellow Head Pass, following the height of land, (the southern range of the valley aforesaid,) between the waters flowing into the Peace River such as the large Trophy River and its tributaries and the waters the multitude of small streams that pour into Lesser Slave Lake.

The lower District on the Peace River is the one known as the Athabasca District.

These are natural boundaries, and would answer well for any purpose of territorial division. They have been disturbed, however, by the Imperial Act, 20 and 30 Victoria, chap 67, defining, or rather giving in the new constitution, boundaries to British Columbia. By that Act, the eastern boundary is laid down thus: "And to the East, from the boundary of the United States, northwards by the Rocky Mountains,

and the one hundred and twentieth meridian of West Longitude." This Meridian is five degrees east of the Rocky Mountains at the northern boundary of this District, and bisects it transversely. Why the old boundary, viz.: the Rocky Mountains, was not retained, I cannot conceive, unless (as would almost seem to be the case) our Imperial Legislators assumed that the Rocky Mountains and the 120° West Longitude were identical, or nearly so. They are not, but vary fully *fifteen degrees* at the northern boundary (Arctic Shore) of British Columbia; the result of which is, that the lower three or four hundred miles of McKenzie's River now belong to British Columbia. For once, at least, the Hudson's Bay Company seem to have been asleep when they allowed, without protest, such interference with their possessory rights. The new boundary gives British Columbia the Peace River Pass and nearly one hundred miles east of it.

I give the boundaries of this most interesting District with some particularity, because they have been originally laid down with that, I may say, consummate wisdom which marks, or marked at the time in question, those old merchant adventurers of the North—the North-West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company. The North-West were undoubtedly the first on this field, and to their memory is due the "*pas*" of precedence. These boundaries as a principle, were geographical, and adopted with the view of most easy concentration for local trade, and in subservience, in some measure, to tribal habitats.

There is also this specialty to call for remark in this direction. The Upper Peace River district, and immediately beyond, on the Pacific, is even already known and worked as a gold region, and even already government, with its assigned local limits, and local administrations may be necessary. The people pouring in there from the comparatively exhausted gold-fields of California and Cariboo, are entitled to that protection of law and order, which I fear is not to be found there at present. The first difficulty to cope with, and it is a most formidable one, in these parts of British Columbia, is the Indian one. The Indian must be bought or killed, else *he* will kill. I make the remark here, although it may not be strictly in place, nor fitting for the work more immediately in hand.

NOTE XLV.

"*Northern Lights.*" The familiar sight requires no explanation. As to the mooted point, however, of *audibleness*, I find a strange diversity of opinion, of experience rather, as reported by friends of the far North.

I have seen these lights myself in our "higher latitudes," and, of course, wondered with open eye and ear at the phenomenon,—the dance of "The mystic North Men." To me—though of good ear—it was ever silent. On the other hand there are some—credible thoroughly—who, conscientiously, declare that they have heard the sound, as of the rustling of silk. Electric, it may, possibly, have made small *thunder*, to their finer sense, or imagination.

Note XLVI.

"*Grand Falls*," *ten or fifteen feet high*." These are the only "Falls" in the whole course of the river from beyond the *other* side of the Rocky Mountains, and the only place throughout the whole of it, at which, a canoe had to be taken out of the water, in so far as appears from Mr. McDonald's narrative, or any account of the route that I ever came across, or read, or heard allusion to. These "Falls" are about 220 miles from the mouth of Peace River.

Note XLVII.

"*Fort Vermilion*." About 320 miles from the mouth of Peace River is, or at least used to be, a post of considerable importance in the trade, but not the chief post, Dunvegan, higher up, being the *Chef-lieu* of the district. "Mr. Paul Fraser," a clerk in the service, was then in charge, as appears from Mr. McDonald's journal. Amongst my father's old papers, I find one, on some point of business, from this same Paul Fraser, dated 1st May, 1827, the year before the present voyage, addressed to my father as officer in charge at Norway House. I refer to it merely to show that the *mail* boat, or canoe, or in other words the craft with the precious "returns" for the whole district, which must have started from Dunvegan (250 miles up stream) four or five days or more before, passed here as early as 1st May, when, of course, the river must have been perfectly clear of ice.

Note XLVIII.

"*Found the two with a moose*." Killed just at the spot, the distant camping place, where wanted. All the accounts of the abundance of Moose, (Elk, as Sir Alexander McKenzie calls them,) different kinds of deer, and wood buffalo, throw "Gordon Cumming's Africa," into shade. Hear Sir Alexander on the theme! Speaking from a spot about eighty miles above where Fort Vermilion now is, but on the south or west side of the river, he says, under date 1793, 10th May :—"At this time, the

"buffaloes were attended with their young ones that were frisking "around them; and it appeared that the elks would soon exhibit the "same enlivening circumstance. The whole country displayed an exhu-"berant verdure; the trees that bear a blossom were advancing fast to "that delightful appearance, and the velvet rind of their branches "reflecting the oblique rays of a rising or setting sun, added a splendid "gaiety to the scene which no expressions of mine are qualified to des-"cribe."

And further on, from a spot on the same side, at a bend of the river where the first "McLeod's Fort," of Peace River was built, about fifty miles below Dunvegan, the illustrious traveller discoursath thus, about the same date of course:—

"Here the ground rises at intervals to a considerable height, and "stretching inwards" (*i.e.*, towards the south-east, in the direction of Lesser Slave Lake and the Athabasca River) "at every interval or "pause in the rise there is a very gently ascending space or lawn with "abrupt precipices, to the summit of the whole, or at least as far as the "eye could distinguish. This magnificent theatre of nature has all the "decorations which the trees and animals of the country can afford it; "groves of poplars in every shape vary the scene, and their intervals "are enlivened with vast herds of elks and buffaloes, the former choosing "the steeps and uplands, and the latter preferring the plains." See Journal, p. 155.

Another scene is described as being like a "cattle yard."

Further on in his journal, Mr. McDonald speaks of thirteen bags of pemican, besides four bales of ditto or meat being made out of one day's slaughter of the animals about the Fort, *i.e.*, moose, buffaloes, &c.; each bag and bale weighs 90 lbs, and it may be imagined what killing there must have been. Mr. McDonald, like Sir Alexander McKenzie, was a fur trader, and wisely prosecuted his calling for his own concern, and not, by his calling "travellers' tales" over true, to bring interlopers into the country to spoil the business.

NOTE XLIX.

"*Large columns of black earth.*" Oozing out of the sandstone, no doubt, a bituminous mixture of some economic value, if intelligently applied—but how, or for what purpose, save as a sort of paint, or boat, or roof, or wood pitching for preservation, I cannot say. There is this, however, to be said of it, that possibly it might be available for making into *briquette*, an artificial fuel of coal-dust and something else, pressed,

and dried, and now used largely in the Austrian, Belgian, and French railways. A similar compound has lately been submitted by one Loysean to the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia. The briquette has been found to evaporate seven times its weight of water, and has been found to be the cheapest of fuel for railways, in Europe.

This "black earth" is most probably highly bituminous. In any case it is worth testing. The phenomenon *here* is interesting, as showing the extent of this bituminous area, or area of bitumen, the other exhibit of it, last alluded to, being that at or near the mouth of the Pembina on the Athabasca, fully three hundred miles in western air line from this spot.

NOTE L.

"*Smoky River.*"—A large tributary, with itself many tributaries, carrying the waters of the large area between Peace River, and the Deer Mountains; running from the west end of Lesser Slave Lake, and the Yellow Head Pass. The distance from Dunvegan, or mouth of Smoky River, to the Yellow Head Pass, S.W., and following the general course of that stream, is, in air line,—and the route by road would not be ten per cent more,—about 150 miles, but the difference in level, or height above sea, I estimate at about 2,000 feet:—Of this more anon. I mention these distances and features, in view, of a territorial grand trunk road, with branches, in this direction.

NOTE LI.

"*Delightful country that we have passed through to day.*"—It was, or rather would have been, "delightful" throughout, all along, had the the travellers been on the high bank of the river, instead of in the bottom of its trough, very deep trough. Here, where they stopped for dinner, viz., at an "Old house of Mr. David Thompson," and where the "Freeman," Bastonais was living *en Seigneur*, they were in the open; and could then, as Sir Alexander McKenzie, at the same spot did, get a view of the *delightful* country all around.

NOTE LII.

"*Poires,*" or "*Sascatum berries.*"—"Saskerum," is the word in the M.S., but, to my ear and memory, it should be Sass-kootum, with the accent on the first syallable. The "Poire," so called from its elongated oval shape, somewhat like a pear save in having no *smaller* end. It is, when in full growth, fully half an inch in length, and half that in diameter, and is small seeded; in fact, a North American raisin, luscious, wholesome, and much used as an article of food. It is put in the finer preparations of Pemican. Such Pemican is *sans pareil* as a "preserved meat."

It is said that wherever these *poires* grow, *wheat* will grow, and grow well. The alluvial flats at and towards the mouth of Peace River, from the Falls to the Lake, and rich gravelly loams above, up as far as Dunvegan, or at least up to the plains thereabout, I look upon as good wheat-field, in fact, superior wheat ground. In this connection it is worthy of note, that at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, it was a far *Northern wheat*, viz., that of John Meldrum, of Pontiac, the extreme North Western County of the Province of Quebec, that took the second prize for wheat. Mr. Meldrum (an intelligent Scotch farmer and miller) described to me the soil on which he grew it, and it corresponds with that which, I take it, is to be found in the Peace River Country, over the most of its extent—It was a Scotch, or more particularly, a Fifeshire wheat, that Mr. Meldrum, got the award for—The award was actually made to *him* for this wheat, but by mistake he got the diploma for "cereals," which Sir William Logan, an exhibitor of "cereals," (a collection), should have got, according to award, and Sir William got the one for the "wheat," which Mr. Meldrum, was entitled to.—Mr. Meldrum did not exhibit anything but wheat, and could not therefore, properly get the prize for "cereals" *i.e.* collection of cereals. I mention these particulars, to bring out an important fact, and at the same time, to meet any doubt on the subject. Pontiac, in climate, corresponds with that of the lower and middle part of Peace River. At Fort Liard, on, or very near, the 60th parallel of N latitude nearly 4° N. of Dunvegan, and only about a hundred miles west of its meridian, "barley and oats yield good crops, and in favorable seasons, *wheat* ripens well." So says Sir John Richardson. (See Russell, page 18).

Note LIII.

Dunvegan.—Is on the most southern bend of the Peace River, say about 150 miles, in a straight line, from the ridge line of the Rocky Mountains. Its latitude is given by Thompson, at 56° 08, and by Colonel Lefroy at 56°. 06. N. The height above sea of this interesting place is a subject on which it is impossible to come to an absolute conclusion. Thompson puts it at one thousand feet, Lefroy, at nine hundred and ten feet, and Richardson at seven hundred and eighty feet; Russell gives all this in his pages 75 and 81, and then in page 74, he says, "Colonel Lefroy gives 1,600 (one thousand six hundred) feet as the elevation of the country *about* Dunvegan above the sea." If "1,600," be not a misprint for 1,000, and if he means not the hills or rising ground immediately back of Dunvegan, viz, the lower slopes of the Deer Mountains, I cannot reconcile the statements, and in fact, in

any way, I cannot reconcile the statements. But there is another statement which still more involves the matter, he says—"The general elevation of the country, however, still continues to increase, and at Dunvegan it is six hundred feet above the bed of the stream; yet even at this point, except in approaching the deep gorges, through which the tributaries of Peace River join its waters, there is little or no indication of an elevated country; the Rocky Mountains are not visible, and no range of hills meets the eye." Add to this, the fact already recorded by Russell, page 35, and already alluded to in a preceding note, that Fort Liard, about a hundred miles nearer the Rocky Mountains, only fifty miles from them, is *under* five hundred feet above the sea. This matter of altitude according to these varying statements is certainly, to me, at least, a puzzle. But its solution is not of such pressing moment as the ascertainment, so far as may be possible, of the *height of the Peace River Pass, through the Rocky Mountains*; to that I shall, hereafter, more particularly address myself, in my present writing.

On the question of climate, I give the following:

Table of mean temperatures in the North-west Territory and Canadian Provinces compared.

Months	Dunvegan, Lange River, Alt. 1,000 feet above the sea. Lat. 56° 3' N. Long. 117° 43' W. Obs. by Dr. Thompson, 1862.	Toronto, Alt. 300 feet above the sea. Lat. 43° 40' N. Long. 79° 22' West. Obs. by Professor Hind.	Quebec, Alt. 350 feet above the sea. Lat. 46° 49' N. Long. not given. By Prof. Ashe.	Halifax, N. S., Alt. 15 feet above the sea. Lat. 44° 39' N. Long. 63° 38'. From papers read by Colonel Lewis at the Nova Scotia Institute of Science.
	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.
April	37 6	41 2	37 9	38
May	64	51 5	51 6	48
June	64 5	61	63 1	56 3
July	63	66 3	67 5	62 3
August	60	65 7	65 9	63 7
September	55	57 4	57 6	57
October	40	45	44 6	47
Mean	54 87	55 44	53 45	53 18
Mean of three summer months	62 50	64 33	65 50	60 70
November	14 6	36 1	34 1	39 3
December	−4	27	17 7	25 7
January	−7	24 8	11 7	25
February	−2	23 7	14 8	24 3
March	22 5	30 2	25 1	29
Mean	8 42	28 36	20 68	28 66
Mean of the year	35 51	44 16	40 99	42 69

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

"Above this the Rapids at an elevation of the Falls for the distance of 600 miles further up, to Edmonton, the mean fall per mile is 4.4, which is more than in the lower part of the river. It is estimated by Mr. Thompson, who was a guide, as to the fall from 12 to nine feet per mile, and for a hundred and eighty miles further up, to Edmonton, at less than a mile, less than half the rate of the Rhine from Mainz to the sea. From Edmonton to within half a mile of Hay's Encampment, Mr. Thompson rated the general fall at four feet per mile." My table of relative heights and distances will show how I apply these measures.

Note LVI.

"A scene on Indian the bank." It has been for the custom in the North, to mark all Indian tombs with a [illegible] painting, representing what at a distance the dead lie buried by the chief, in whose death from drowning or other cause he died. In such cases there is no question of [illegible]. The tombs thus painted in red, white and black, are left undisturbed in such places. When, in the solitary silence of the [illegible] that [illegible], in some degree and [illegible], either the human heart [illegible] to the power of [illegible] of nature. Those [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] touch indeed the heart of [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] time, have fallen in the battle of life, and, perhaps, in the effort to [illegible] fallen in peril, in which had lived, that died there."

Note LVII.

"And a glimpse of the Rocky Mountains." The point is a point, it, from the lower end of the portage, opposite to the Dalhousie, [illegible] point. The "Rocky" of the Rocky Mountains [illegible] to be [illegible], and, while [illegible] to point [illegible] beyond, [illegible] the [illegible] line of the Rocky Mountains, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] on the [illegible] of the Rocky Mountains. The [illegible] to the mountains is, I have [illegible], [illegible] about [illegible] miles, but that, [illegible], in an [illegible] I infer, from the Journal, that it is not [illegible] miles in width, the [illegible] through it, being, at the time of passing, from "400 to 500 yards wide" as Mr. Alexander Mackenzie says, and with the difficulties and perils of Mr. McDonald's [illegible].

CHAPTER LVIII.

The mountains, the other main, consists of sandstone or sandy conglomerate, along an amount of a coral of them. The "snow line," i.e., line of perpetual snow in this latitude. This latitude I place at lat. 16° N., a mere probability, however, for I am not aware of any observation having been made to determine the natural cutting edge. Possibly, Thompsonians have done so. The nearest determined point to Hayti is Porto Rico, given at 18° N. by the Colonel before I. The nearest point to that of Cape Chinchorro, the extreme southern point of Lower Chiapas, III. Island, which is given in the navigation book before, Chiapas, at lat. 16°. The extreme northern point of Green Charlotte Island, or rather an islet of the H. point called Langara Island, is about a half a point to the north. Langara, rather than Cape Island, is located at lat. 54° 18' N. I give these points here, for I may have occasion hereafter to refer to them at hand to the latter, in relation to another branch of this subject of passage to the Pacific.

The longitude of this River Pass of the Range, I put at 124° 30' W., about nineteen miles within British Columbia. As to what is the precise "snow line" at any particular latitude, there is no absolute rule, but merely a general one. This is well illustrated by observations on the subject on and about the Himalaya Range, as given in Humboldt's "Aspects of Nature." The note 10 in his annotations and additions, more and of note. "From the data hitherto collected," he says, in the language which is the observations of Captain Herard, "it would follow that, in many lat., the lower limit of perpetual snow on the northern side of the Himalaya is about 16,000 feet, (English feet) and on the southern side only, the snow line sinks to about 15,000 feet." The deduction is my own. The remarkable phenomenon is accounted for by the immense radiation of the vast Thibetian Plain. We have a "Thibetian Plain" also, in these latitudes and meridians and it, no doubt, has, in some measure, the same effect. But besides, that, the Eastern Himalaya slope is comparatively unknown, while our Himalaya is blessed with the Pleiades Sea, full half the live long day. On the other side of the question, the Indian, inland, is plateau, in elevation very like the Thibetian Plain of open meadow, and only partially wooded, and of equable radiating force. But besides that, and more effectually and indirectly, is the melting agency of those warm vapours which the course and direction of the great Pacific Gulf Stream, that beneficent, and well known "great Black River" of the Japanese ocean, which, from the Torrid Zone, sweeping northwards along High-land is

rously dashes through the Aleutian Archipelago, and bathes on north western coasts with a heat, force, which it is hard for us of the east to estimate. From the authority at my elbow, (Humboldt, and there is no higher in his way), let me give an instance in a simplification. In his Note 18, he gives a comparative table of mean annual temperature:

Sitka. Lat. 57° 3′, Long. 135° 16′ W.
Mean temp., 45° 6′, Winter, 34° 1′, Summer, 63°, Fahr.
Fort George, (Mouth of Columbia.) Lat. 47° 15′, long. 124° 50′
Mean (Fahr.) 50° 3′, Winter 37° 9′, Summer 60°.
Genoa. Lat. 44° 24′, (Alt. 1,000 F. ?), mean 49° 8′, Winter 33° 6′; summer 64° 6′.
Fort Snelling. Bay now St. Paul, Mississippi. Lat. 44° 53′, mean Winter temp., 16° 6′ Fahr.
Halifax. Mean temp. 43° 3′, Winter 24° 2′, Summer 63°.
Paris. Mean temp. 51° 6′, Winter 37° 8′, Summer 64° 6′.
New York. Mean temp. 54° 6′, Winter 34° 2′ Summer 73°.
Gothenburg. Lat. 57° 41′, Mean 46° 4′, Winter 31° 5′, Summer 62° 4′.

I give these figures to indicate, by comparison, what our British Columbia coast climate is, and to show that on the west side of the Rocky Mountains in the parallel of 49° question, as well as the East, there are natural causes for setting and keeping note little "snow line," at the view point Mr. McDonald speaks from. According to ordinary rule the "snow line" at lat. 49, in lines 37, should be about 4,000 feet or even less. I would be inclined to put it at 4,500, a maximum, especially as they appeared "stupendous," to Mr. McDonald's eyes; and I know he was *truth itself*, as well as honest, and not given to exaggeration in any thing, and certainly not in depicting nature. A Highlander, bred and born himself, to McDonald of *Glencoe* an honor he gave to his place in Canada), he knew well what a mountain was, and would never have called mountains "stupendous," unless they really were so, as he saw them then and there, and with his practised eye, measured them from his foot. The foot in the pass was *low*, the objective snow summit was high, hence the "stupendous." Ben Nevis, (near Glencoe), of Scotland is, if I remember aright, something approaching 4,000 feet in height, and yet though, almost touching the sea of N. L., he always dons his winter cap. Mr. McDonald, not no Highlander worthy the name, would call any thing much less, a "stupendous mountain".

Still, it cannot well be assumed that the Mountains in question were of exceeding great height. At some distance from the mouth of the Mackenzie River, at a point about 61° N. L., where the River, in its

westerly trending strikes the foot of the Rocky Mountains, a spot referred to by Sir Alexander McKenzie, as "the hill by the river side," and which being easy, he ascended, the Rocky Mountains have run down to hills, *snowless even within the Arctic Circle* during the brief Arctic summer. On the other hand, to the south of the Peace River Pass, the ridge rises, till at the Athabasca Pass, in the Peaks of Mts. Brown and Hooker, about 300 miles South, it culminates at a height of over sixteen thousand feet, the Pass there, being, as I thought, probably about 10,000 feet, but which has since been generally stated—on what authority I know not—at 7,000 feet above the sea. Intermediate, occurs the Yellow Head Pass, ascertained by measurement to be only 3,760 feet above the sea. No heights about this Pass except one, estimated at 7,000 feet, have been measured, so far as I am aware, although in the present survey for a Canadian Pacific Railway, there may have been something done in that way. The Yellow Head Pass is only about a hundred miles north of the Athabasca one. From the Yellow Head to the Peace River is a distance of about two hundred miles. The slope all along is most marked, and it extends till lost in that Arctic Coast, about 70° N. L., in which so flat is the land and immediate sea bed, that as Simpson (Thomas) reports, they had at places to keep three or four miles off shore to find water enough, say two feet or so, for their little light coasting boats. But it is not only the Ridge that thus slopes, but its basis do so, from the "Missouri Plateau," some four thousand feet above the sea, to the flats of the Polar Oblate. This apicial height, transverse to the Rocky Ridge, was I take it, the ideal 49° N. L.—our American boundary of 1818. It gave us all the Northern *Slope*. There was in that, a recognition of the geographical fact, that there was such a *slope*, and such *definite natural boundary*.

Since 1818 the whole field, our's as well as the American, has been traversed in different directions, in instrumental survey, sufficiently at least to prove the correctness of such geodesy.

Not incompatible with it, but in perfect accord, do we find the fact, that on that slope, at this lower point, the Peace River Pass, a navigable water course, five hundred miles nearer the flattened Arctic—has lowered to *less than eighteen hundred feet above the sea*.

"Less" than eighteen hundred feet above the sea! It will be asked, Yes, I say so, and say so on facts, which, as best was possible within my limited means and power, I have endeavoured to bring out, and in a way array, to prove (in so far as is possible at present) the "astounding fact," that we have such grand and golden gateway to the land Columbus sought, but reached not.

The figures are these :—

	Feet.
Lake Athabasca, above Sea	600
" " to Dunvegan	310
Rocky-Mountain House above Dunvegan, say 140 miles with rise of 3 feet per mile	420
Head of Portage from Rocky Mtn. House, say 35 miles by river, at 6 feet per mile	210
Pass (Ridge Line at River, say 70 miles from Head of Portage), at 3 feet per mile	210
Total height of Pass above the sea	1,750

From such a point—one so low—those "heavy summits" (not old in story yet however,) snow-capped in *September*, may have well appeared somewhat "stupendous" even to our friend from Ben Nevis, and still be not over 4,000 feet or so. Sir Alexander McKenzie estimated (guessed) the mountain summit here in view, at 1,500 feet from the river. That does not disprove what is advanced as to the height of the Pass; and as snow on *7th September* is quite possible on such height in that high latitude, as a month—exactly a month before that—at about the same height at Methy Portage, the "cold *frosty* morning" occurred, there is no reason to believe that 1,500 feet or even double that above the river, there, is within "snow line," *i.e.*, *line of perpetual* snow of that locality.

But further—This subject of "snow-line," and the great question of—to use a Germanism—Rocky-Mountain-Snow-Railway-Difficulty, suggests an observation or two from me, from the special knowledge and sources of knowledge I happen to have on the subject.

The Athabasca Pass already alluded to, and which was used in my time in that region, viz., 1822 to 1826, was considered impassable even in *July*, on account of the *snow*. I went through it in early November, however. In my father's journal of his journey from Kamloops (Thompson River) to Fort Vancouver (Columbia River), and thence to Edmonton across the Mountain, I find from special entry (a memo.) in it that he was to make special enquiry of one, "Jacques Finlay" as to the possibility of crossing the mountain by the Rocky Mountain Portage in July. What the difficulty was, is not stated, but from the fact that the main difficulty at the time my father passed that way was *snow*, I presume that that was the difficulty. On this subject, his journal runs thus :—"1826, March 20th.—Started from Vancouver" [*i.e.* Fort

Vancouver on the Columbia River, and about 90 miles from its mouth, and then being the depôt for the whole Pacific trade of the Company; from this point he started] "with the express for the east side" [*i.e.* east of the Rocky Mountains.] * * * "Left Spokan 17th April, and "arrived at the Rocky Mountains on the 27th. Put the boat, &c., "security and started on the 28th, *but the snow was so deep* that we "were obliged to cut our leather trousers" [Note.—The long journeys on horseback necessitated leather trousers] "to make snow-shoes of. We "arrived on the east side the mountains on the 5th of May. Came to "Edmonton on the 17th."

There was, as appeared by the tree-tops, I have heard my father say, about "thirty feet of snow" under foot in the Pass then.

Before getting up to where the boat "was put in security"—a place called "Boat Encampment" by the Hudson's Bay people—there was considerable difficulty to the navigation on account of the snow, and much complaint especially from the difficulty, from that cause, of getting grass for the precious *first calves* which were then being taken by him to upper country of the Columbia, and as to which I may here remark *en passant*, he received the most favorable accounts some three years after, as appears by letter to him now before me. He had great difficulty in saving them, on the way, from the hungry clutches of the Indians at the portages, who wanted to make game of the dear things. Sir James Douglas may remember the occasion, for he also, from a simultaneous attack, had a narrow escape, when, according to my father's journal, "he owed his life to Douglas' quickness in taking off the cover of his gun and the help of a gun muzzle or two from one or two others in the party." Douglas caught the first fellow of the attacking band in the act of drawing his bow, with arrow, at my father, behind his back.

Arriving at Okanagan (Fort Okanagan), on the Columbia, about 360 miles south of the latitude of the mouth of Fraser's River, and not half way from the sea to the Rocky Mountains, my father's entry in his journal is thus:—

"1826, April, Thursday 6th.—I never saw so much snow at this "season of the year at this place."

"April, Sunday 23.—Started before daylight. Did not go far before "we found the Lake covered with ice from side to side. Broke our way "through with axe and poles."

"Monday, 24.—Snow and ice pending over the water edge along the "river which makes it difficult for the men to haul upon the line."

[The Columbia here, and, in fact throughout the whole one thousand

miles, at least, of the fearful voyage from Fort Vancouver to "Boat Encampment," especially at this season of the year, runs with all the force of a mill sluice. It is nearly all "*Dalles*" (sluices) with falls, cascades, bad rapids, whirlpools, *chutes*, and every variety of water danger, and many are drowned in the river every year.]

"Tuesday, 25th.—Hard frost late night. The ice is still in the bays "along the river."

"*Wednesday, 26th.*—Weather very cold. *Six feet of Snow along the water edge.*" [Fortunately! the calves had been left in good and greener pastures at Fort Colville (about half way up) far below.] "Breakfasted "below the Crooked Rapid. The men we have with us who used to pass "here in Spring, say they never saw so much snow as there is this year. "The ice is yet as it was in winter in some places. The river we passed "over to-day had, at places, on its edge, ice and snow 10 feet high."

"*Thursday, 27th.*—Hard frost last night. Arrived at Portage about "noon, and put the following articles in cache, &c.

This was the head of their navigation. "Boat Encampment," and the "Portage" was the mountain just before them, and fearfully steep with its from ten to thirty feet of snow.

The next Pass is the Yellow Head, or "*Tete Jaune Cache*" Pass. That, also, has its "snow difficulty," as some of our family and a Mrs. Ross, snow stopped in November in passage across the Mountain, (for women could not then travel, though the men and myself did), had occasion to know, the winter they spent at Jasper's House—True the House—a very small concern I believe—was snowed up to the very roof, if not beyond, but all survived the difficulty, and found it to be not much of a difficulty, for life at least. It (the Yellow Head Pass) is travelled in winter. Spring soon burst the snow bond with immense power, and in *June*, the Pass, beautifully flower spangled, was passable to all.

The next Pass is that of the Peace River. There, in mid-May, Sir Alexander McKenzie passed, and then, not only was there not a vestige of snow, nor much, if any worth mentioning, on the "stupendous heights" of his fellow Mac of the Mountain Land. In some Journal—but so many years ago seen, I cannot remember—at some post near there—probably Mc Leod's Fort, which is the nearest, but is on the western side of the Mountains—I have read that on the "*6th April*," the "Spring birds were singing about the Post," and Spring fully set in. The 10th May record of McKenzie, as to the flush of the sweet early green of the foliage, and bursting of blossom, confirms—from our experience, in Canada, of such law of arboreal development—the 6th of April record, or jotting of

memory. It was possible: that is enough. We too have spring birds—birds singing early sometimes, and the winter there, or at the next Post at least, as I shall further on shew, is no longer than our's, but the contrary. *There is in fact no snow difficulty whatever at the Peace River Pass, not not even in mid-Winter, the threshold is ever clear as that of an open gateway, ever clean swept by every wind of heaven.* It is the most magnificent gateway between the two "worlds" of this earth, and bears the isotherm of strongest human development. A great Territorial Road (with branches) direct to it, and there striking the centre of a gold region probably the richest in the world, would fast people the whole intervening ocean of wheat field.

NOTE LIX.

"*Finlay's Branch.*—"Finlay's Branch" is, in fact, the main stream It is nearly three hundred miles in length, or at least its source is, I estimate, about that distance by river course from the Pass. It winds round a huge peak at its source—a Peak, in a system of Peaks, it would appear, from which the following rivers, as from a common centre take their rise, viz. That great River called *Rivière aux Liards*, and also Mountain River, debouching into the McKenzie at Fort Simpson, after a course of about 800 miles: Secondly, the Skeena or Simpson's River, running westward into the Pacific, at the head of Observatory Inlet. It borders, in part of its course, the south eastern boundary of Alaska. The reports of gold on the Skeena are of the most glowing character. They are likely to be true; for "Queen Charlotte Island" near its mouth, has been long, for more than fifty years, well known as rich in gold—only, the indomitable "Natives" were ever in the way, and are so still, I believe. The river is reported navigable for light boats a good many miles up, but I have no authentic information on this point, as the trade, at the time I speak of, and whose record is before me, was not conducted there along that way. Fort Connolly is on a Lake (Lake Connolly) where issues this important water-way, and yet that Post used to be furnished by goods dragged up stream, and carried overland, all the way from Vancouver near the mouth of the Columbia, via Okanagan, Kamloops, Fort Alexandria, Fort St. James.

Since writing the above, I have learnt that steamboat navigation, up this river, is established for nearly one hundred miles.

NOTE LX.

"*Peace River diminishing fast.*"—In Arrowsmith's map already alluded to, I find the stream which flows from the South, past McLeod's

Lake, within about ten or twelve miles of it, and with which it communicates by the "little creek" spoken of in the Journal entries for 11th September, is called "Peace River." In the map, the Finlay Branch, from a direction N.N.W. and the so-called Peace River from a direction S.S.W. meet at a point which I take to be just beyond the line of ridge of the Rocky Mountains, for it was in approaching this spot of junction that Mr. McDonald, in the "afternoon" of the 7th, speaks of the Mountains "assuming a stupendous appearance," and as to the following morning the entry is thus: "Started late. At another grand rapid by seven, "and at Finlay's Branch twenty minutes after." It may therefore be fairly assumed, that on the evening of the 7th, the voyagers camped on or very near to the ridge line of the Mountains, in the very heart and centre of the Pass. From that point, they followed the Southern prong of the very open fork of the great river, leaving it, at say, abouut 120 miles from the Finlay Forks. From this point to the very source of the said Peace River, a little Lake about 75 miles S.E. from mouth of Black Water Creek, and further up on the Western Slope of the Mountain, the surface stratum is, I believe, *Silurian*. Three hundred and seventeen yards from this source of the Peace River, springs a small branch of Fraser's River, striking, after a course S.E. and then S.W. the main stream about 120 miles W.N.W. of the Yellow Head Pass.

NOTE LXI.

"*Remarkably small white fish.*"—That is, "remarkably small" in comparison with those which Mr. McDonald had seen on the east side of the mountain, along the waters from there to Hudson's Bay, which is the white fish region proper, and where, in fact, it is the staff of life. It is unquestionably the finest fish and best food for man in the world. I have seen it of every shape and size from Canada (inclusive), to the Arctic waters, and at certain places, not only *ex necessitate* but *ever*, with unpalled gastronomy, lived on it. Its peculiarity is its fineness of fibre, and *gout, sui generis*, and in the further northern lakes especially, its creamy looking and most delicately tasted fat or fattiness. A five or six pound fish, in good season—say late in the fall, roasted, and in roasting laved ("basted") in its own melting of fat, which is allowed to penetrate all parts of the fish by cross cutting, ("barring"), the sides at about an inch a part, is the most delicious thing to eat I know of. The operation of cooking this dish for an Apicius, worthy of Atteliawmeg, as performed in the North, is simply by suspension, *per caput*, with a cord or string that wont *burn too* easily—a strip of bark will do—before or beside the fire.

[illegible] the battle to be made only in [illegible] the Sioux, [illegible] different [illegible] the Sioux [illegible] at the little white middle where the Indians were [illegible] on, and which, in [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the Land Bill, in addition to the Bill of Mr. McDougall, and about [illegible] miles in all, north and from the Prairie Coteau Pass, and [illegible] distance from Pembina, along the head of Lake Winnipeg, [illegible] the Indian Country, [illegible] the [illegible] quite [illegible].

In the Third Report, [illegible] the [illegible] of the Hudson's Bay Company, [illegible] the Bill, [illegible] in the Journal, [illegible] "Indian Country," [illegible] Pembina, [illegible] and to the other by the Thousand Sandy Point, [illegible] and the Little Pembina Rivers," [illegible] the Journal [illegible] the North, which falls into the Pembina River [illegible] on the map, which enters the North a little south of the [illegible] Lake.

[illegible] to all the Indian Country [illegible] the [illegible] which are found in the Indian Journal, [illegible] the [illegible] plotted, were [illegible] the [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] Country, the "Red River," the [illegible] Lake, [illegible] the [illegible] and strength, the most fertile and [illegible] than a [illegible] Lake. These facts are [illegible] upon [illegible] the [illegible] in [illegible] the [illegible] in tracing of [illegible] Lake [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and navigable for [illegible] miles in the [illegible] River, [illegible] the Original Portland, [illegible] the [illegible] to the [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] This line would about [illegible] the mouth of the Columbia, where the mouth of the River is [illegible] wide, and about [illegible] within about [illegible] miles [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the Indian point of Beaubark Bay, on the Arctic Ocean, about the meridian of 141° 30′ W. In this large field these aforesaid posts, in fact, are, the very keepers, the largest and most important dwelling in the whole and area of the trade of the Company, including district, Lower Yukon Fishery, with its special staff, for cure among those there. Chaska, besides the Chief Factor in Chief Trader in charge, while this can but, in fact, as Chief by [illegible] of Company in the my Office, not from [illegible] [illegible] of the Chief of the Post to Mr. McDonald, and it was. It is enough [illegible] to mention. Since his special knowledge of the Country, that he was selected by the Directors to be his guide in well as companion. The opinion, therefore, as well as that of the officers just mentioned, is entitled to special credit in such matter. And yet so hence, from the very journal [illegible] [illegible] that the lamented "height of land" would have been no higher [illegible] and no higher than higher. Upon the Peace River Pass. The point to be that.

From McLeod's Pass, which as before is marked, in on the west side of the Rocky Mountains, in Peace River, in the greater part of the way, a dreary hill, north. The difficulty, although this, for on the second day after leaving McLeod's Pass, they came not only on little lakes [illegible] of a low [illegible], which required which they could, and did, circumnavigate, but on water which they had to swim on rafts. Had they been mountain in rapid streams on that height, there would have been [illegible] on rafts. One of the [illegible] in that way, or, the one that took their "three days" was to Hatty that of a lake. They crossed one mountain [illegible] [illegible], or, that [illegible] River which [illegible] the [illegible] of Hamilton Lake, thence into the Peace River, in a general direction [illegible] the intervening the valley and [illegible] between the Rocky Pass and Peace River. The [illegible] that particular part of the north, seems therefore to have been [illegible], with a slight [illegible] to the East, and [illegible] before reaching the end of the [illegible] Lake, a [illegible] [illegible] from the west and south, the "height of land" [illegible]. There could be no [illegible] of the general [illegible] of the region, than such [illegible] of [illegible]. In the second of the march, there is no mention of any [illegible] to descend, until the triumphal entry down that [illegible] Hill, into the Peace at the [illegible]. This [illegible] marched over, and that by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to that point, no [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] the "good time" made in the "portage" plain, [illegible] [illegible], and [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. As to the height of McLeod's Pass above that of the Upper, I judge it from the Chinook course [illegible]

[illegible] and graphically given in the journal [illegible]

Starting from McLeod's Lake (which we left by crossing from the east and south, as Indians said, from a mere pass in the plateau, and ascending about twenty miles from the lake) the march must have been an up-hill one, but we felt no and to call for remark, and the journal speaks as if all were smooth and level. We set from the Bradley Mountain Range (Mountain in the very top, in the mid-western ridge of the "Omineca Range," as called, is a plateau of little variation from a perfect level, and of just enough "fall" in a well here and there, to give current to the stagnating water from the clouds, and to irrigate many hundred by a thousand miles in area, the whole thirty miles, with no [illegible] alternate of meadow, wood and jungle, and to fill the [illegible] lakes. The highest point of Omineca is the mean point at 4,000 feet, only 400 feet higher than the Pass. Measured from the Pacific level, three hundred miles from, measure 1 [illegible] to the six hundred miles or about that of Fraser River Lower Fork to Fort St. Johns, also given precisely that height. For detail, see Itinerary. Between the Lake Superior, and the Pacific, there is a higher height, but on the most careful calculation I can make, it does not exceed 1,000 feet, due west, or nearly so, to the head of Charlotte's Ile, Balance Ile (Wedge) on to the mine (Mathew), only about to Hope Harbour, Queen Charlotte Isles, a mountain of 900 feet above the Pass.

Perhaps leaving this interesting spot, the most northerly of "British Columbia," it may be well to answer, as best we can, the reasonable inquiry. What is the climate of that place and country? What, the resources for human existence, to happiness? My answer is, That climate is fair, and temperate, but not extolled to their measure — such measure is not their target. The nature the [illegible] a country, to make delicate, or remarkable, [illegible] of the genius human, but a sturdy, "humanitarian" nest to settle, not unlike the Wapiscake, and other such high lying peopled the High Upper Plateau that Spoke, to his book, spoken of. Of the southern part of British Columbia we disgraceful, [illegible] enough, perhaps, to make me feel, it begins to feel, and it is this makes me sure, finally, "that we should know more." Finally, it is not, that the men of the South of British Columbia, who hold personal rule, are afraid to open to public view, the grand middle and North of the magnificent country in their trust. The present Session of our Dominion Parliament, the drift of political influence on this head, may, too. But of that, more anon. To begin back, to assist to the point of our knowledge of Northern British Columbia, On a Flight

kindness, what to say. I feel a little strongly on the subject, and the direction of that feeling is adverse to those, who by their fair offices, nearer home, have in some measure, won commendation. "To whip a willing horse," is ever cruel, and I, for one, thank God I am never do it. Well done, good and faithful! I should ever come gladly to the fight. There is no spirit, like, encouragement of that kind. Well! as to this point, I repeat, I dont know what to say, and shall for the sense, borrow the words of the "Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works in British Columbia," in his report of 1867 or about then, as we given us by Harvey (page 7.) "They run thus:" "By far the greater part of the Colony is in fact entirely unexplored!" But let me give the whole sentence from Harvey's admirable compilation. "Besides the valley of the lower Fraser, and the Bonaparte valley of the Chilcotin (the Chilcotin traverses the middle of British Columbia) "The bulk of the land available for agricultural or pastoral purposes is "probably situated on the high plateau between the Cascades and the "foot of the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains, but owing to the broken character" that that does not apply to our present higher latitude at Fort St. James) "of the surface, and the heavy growth of forest trees "and underbrush, the task of exploration is difficult, and the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works reports that "by far the greater part of this Colony is entirely unexplored!" That "Chief Commissioner," if I mistake not, is now the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor, of British Columbia. Surely, he is to be believed! But looking for some "Chief Commissioner," of some older and more enlightened time, more enlightened as to the subject in hand, I find one worthy of equal credit. I mean old Chief Factor Harmon. Daniel Williams Harmon, whose name in the list of Chief Factors and Chief Traders, I find, beside those of my grandfather and father, in the original Deed, Poll of Distribution of the Two Fur Companies, by which, as before stated the old N. W. Co., became merged in the H. B. Co. Mr. Harmon, a native "Green Mountain Boy," adopted in Vermont, took service in the North, and doing well and bravely his work, was, it would seem, promoted to the charge of the higher plateau now under consideration, and which he retained for several years. He, on retirement, published his journals, and the frequency of reference, to his work is evidence of its merit. I never saw it, but in a book popular and easily accessible, called "Frank Forester's Fish and Fishing," by H. W. Herbert, in a Supplement including a chapter "on the Salmon of the Pacific Waters." I find a long extract of the diurnal kept by Mr. Harmon, for several years, while in charge at Fort St. James. I cannot well divide it, and in every subject touched on

in it, be of interest, I give the whole extract, or at least such parts as have a direct or immediately relative bearing on our theme.

Page 27, "1841, May 11. BRUSHET'S LAKE. The ice in the lake broke up this afternoon. 22nd. We now take Trout in the lake, with net lines and hooks, in considerable numbers, but they are not of a good kind. It is perhaps a little remarkable, that Pike or Pickerel have never been found in any of the lakes and rivers on the west side of the Rocky Mountains."

"*August 2.* It is impossible at this season to take fish out of this lake or river. Unless the Salmon from the sea soon make their appearance, our condition will be deplorable. 10th. Sent all our people to a small lake about twelve miles off, out of which the natives take small fish, much resembling Salmon in shape and flavour, but not more than six inches long. [Note by Ed.—These are probably the young fry, technically called "Pink," or, more probably still, the "Smolt" (more advanced young) of the Salmon]. "They are said to be very palatable. 22nd. One of the natives has caught a Salmon, which is joyful intelligence to us all, for we expect in a few days to have abundance. These fish visit, to a greater or less extent, all the rivers in this region, and form the principal depôt depend of the inhabitants on their means of subsistence, &c.

"*September, 2nd.* We have now the common salmon in abundance. They weigh from five to seven pounds. There are also a few of a larger kind, which will weigh sixty or seventy pounds." [Note by Ed. This is by far the largest average of salmon size in the world. The largest fish I have heard or read of, as caught in the St. Lawrence Gulf Waters, was one of 40 lbs. caught with the "fly." Query. Who was the lucky fellow? In several editions of Walton, mention is made of one that weighed seventy pounds. Pennant has noticed one of seventy four pounds; but the largest known, in the records of British or Atlantic waters, is the noble Dame, the queen of the sea—a female salmon of *eighty three pounds* bought and sold by Mr. Groves, Fishmonger, Bond Street, London, in 1821. This fish is described as being very thick, and of fine color, in flesh, and of excellent quality. It would be interesting to know if the Pacific could beat that. For my part, I never saw a Scotch salmon—and tens of thousands have I seen—that would run over 25 lbs. and in our little Ontario back lakes, have myself caught *trout* much larger.—Says Mr. Harmon, continuing his criticism for this day:—"Both of them are very good when just taken out of the water; but when dried, as they are by the Indians here by the heat of the sun, or in the smoke of a fire, they are not very palatable. When salted they are excellent. As soon as the

salmon come into Stuart's Lake, they go in search of the rivers and brooks that fall into it, and these streams they ascend so far as there is water to enable them to swim; and when they can proceed no further, they remain there and die. None were ever seen to descend these streams. They are found dead in such numbers, in some places, as to infect the atmosphere with a terrible stench for a considerable distance round."

"*October, 21st.*—We have now in our store, twenty-five thousand salmon. Four in a day are allowed to each man. I have sent some of our people to take White Fish, Attilawineg."

"*November, 16th.*—Our fishermen have returned to the Fort, and inform me they have taken seven thousand White Fish. They weigh from three to four pounds, and were taken in nine nets of sixty fathoms each. *17th.* The lake froze over in the night."

"*1812, January, 20th.*—I have returned from visiting five villages of the Nateotains." [Note by Ed. Tribe between Fraser's Lake and crest of the Cascade Range, at the head of the Salmon River, which strikes, at Hankin's Point, the head of the northern arm (Douglas Channel or Canal) of Gardner's Inlet.] "built on a lake of that name, which gives origin to a river that falls into Gardner's Inlet. They contain about two thousand inhabitants, who subsist principally on Salmon and other small fish, and are well made and robust.

The Salmon of Lake Nateotain have small scales, while those of Stuart's Lake have none." [Note by Ed. The only solution of the apparent anomaly is that the Nateotain, or Nateotam as I have seen it elsewhere spelt, salmon is a different kind, probably the powerful *Ekewan*—of which more anon, which had taken the short cut from the sea to the height, via the Salmon River.]

"*May, 23rd.*—*Stuart's Lake.*—This morning the natives caught a Sturgeon that would weigh about 250 pounds. We frequently see much larger ones, which we cannot take for want of nets sufficiently strong to hold them." [Note by Ed. They harpoon them in the lower Columbia, where they attain a length of fifteen feet, and weight of nine hundred pounds. Their favorite food there is that most oily of fish the "delicious" smelt called Oulachan.

"*August 15th.*—Salmon begins to come up the river. Few Salmon come up Stuart's River this fall, but we procured a sufficient quantity at Fraser's Lake and Stillas. These Lakes discharge their waters in Fraser's River, which is about fifty rods wide, and has a pretty strong current. The natives pass the greater part of the summer on a chain of small lakes, where they procure excellent White Fish, Trout and Carp; but towards

the latter part of August, they return to the banks of the river, in order to take dry salmon for their subsistence during the succeeding winter. [Note by Ed.: Salmon fare is the hardest I know of on the teeth, as it wears down the whole tooth, enamel and all; and in fact in that way, not to speak of its pro-dyspeptic properties, it shortens life; it is death to eat it, as well as life.]

"*1813. August 12th.*"—Salmon arrived.

"*1814. August 5th.*"—Salmon begin to come up the river. They are generally taken in considerable numbers until the latter part of September. For a month they come up in multitudes, and we can take any numbers we please."

"*September 20th.*—We have had but few Salmon this year. It is only every second year that they are numerous, the reason of which I am unable to assign."

"*1815. August, 13th.—Frazer's Lake.* Salmon begins to come up the river, which lights up joy in the countenances both of ourselves and the natives, for we had become nearly destitute of provisions."

"*1816. September 9th.*—Salmon begin to come up this river."

[Note by Ed. The variation of date of arrival is to be accounted for in some measure at least, by the state of the waters in the main stream, its force and height of flood, some places being impassible until the highest waters make back water enough at the falls to enable the fish to get over. It is in that way that on the Columbia, the Salmon get over the Kettle Falls, which at low water are at least twenty feet high, a height far beyond the leap of even a Columbia Salmon. What other cause of variation there may be I cannot say. Salmon like other migratory animals are said to have a *sixth* sense, to guide them in their erratic course of life; and there is no reason to suppose that those of the Pacific are wanting in it.

"*1817. August 6th. Stuart's Lake.*—Salmon arrived. In the month of of June, we took out of this lake twenty-one sturgeon, that were from eight to twelve feet in length. One of them measured twelve feet two inches from its extreme points, four feet eleven inches round the middle, and would weigh from five hundred and fifty to six hundred pounds."

In the above extracts I purposely cover *several* years. On the coast, there is an immense variety of fish, including Cod, (fine, large and abundant,) herring, halibut, haddock, pilchard, whiting, sturgeon, oulachan, oysters, &c.

The staple of the country is—or was then—Salmon. This ever most interesting of water game is worth a little description even in these hur-

ried pages. It is not every man that can catch a Salmon, and fewer still that catching with his hook, can "land" "him," but every body can eat of him, and he is an "institution."

There is no part of the world where they more abound than in northern Pacific Streams, and though Sir John Richardson in his immortal work on North American Animal Life, has given a list, and full ichthyological description of the *Salmonidæ* of the Pacific Waters, I feel assured that we don't know half enough about them. My old friend Mr. McDonald was always enthusiastic (like a true Highlander) on the subject, but he went strongly for "pot," and most ardently for "salting," *secundum artem*, and not killing "the thing" by smoking, and it was to his importunity and enforcement, that at his Post—Fort Langley—which commanded in trade, a vast extent of sea line, the business of salting for market was entered into by the Company, if I mistake not.

The different kinds given by Richardson, and Dr. Gairdner (who was in H. B. Co's Service in the Columbia) are the following: 1. A small kind called *Quannich*, averaging about three or four pounds. Abundant in both Columbia and Fraser. 2. The *Queachts*, a little larger. 3. The *T"sappitch*, average, say ten pounds. 4. The *Quinnat*, the main Salmon of the country, averaging from ten to fifteen pounds, and running to forty. 5. The noble *Ekewan*, the largest and most formidably mouthed Salmo—a veritable *Salmo Ferox*—we have any account of. His average is thirty pounds, but he runs up to double that.

Salmon and Sturgeon.—"Albany Beef."—such were the *pièces de resistance*, with *entre-mêts* of small Attihawnieg and *Carp*, at the "St. James" of those times in New Caledonia! But was there no meat, no beef, mutton, venison, fowl, meat of some kind or other to be had, it may be asked? No, none whatever, save a chance duck or two, or rarer still a deer. As to beef raising there was no possibility *then* of taking beef stock to the place, as everything, not to the manor born, had to be carried by man and horse fifteen hundred miles in the heat of summer. It was not till 1826, that even in middle Columbia, the first calves were introduced, and hard work, yea hard sheer fighting my father had to take them there, as Sir James Douglas, (then a Clerk in the H. B. Co's Service,) who was with him, and was the means, by his watchfulness and quickness with his gun, of saving my father from the treacherous arrows of the Indians on one of the portages, may remember, and it was not till about ten years after that that my father with other Hudson's Bay people went into the Puget Sound Agricultural Association, throwing in freely his £500 Stg. subscription, just because *he knew* the country was one calling for the

experiment of stock raising and farming. Quickly, the supply exceeded the demand, and the cattle were left to run wild, it is said. This was on the lower ground—the coast. On the higher grounds, now under consideration, the same exuberance of vegetation is not to be found, but for grazing, it is not a whit inferior. There is grass enough in the plateaux of British Columbia, to raise beef for all England, and tallow for all Russia, and it is just the country for *Canadian* farmers, who know—ever know how to grapple the "snow difficulty" in their own or any other country. Harmon says it was "May 11th" when the ice broke up in Stuart's Lake. That is no later than with us in similar lakes, *still* lakes and not large river-lakes, ever with a current. The winter at Fort St. James, is, I take it, no worse for farming or grazing, than that of Ontario in the average, with probably no more snow, and entailing little or no housing of cattle, perhaps. In fact it is reported that the snow varies in average depth, there, only from six to eighteen inches, and covers the ground only from January to March. It may be so in some seasons, I have no doubt. On the same winter line of climate on the east side, say the country immediately north of the Saskatchewan to the Athabasca valley, inclusive, the cattle and horses winter out in the open, and get fat, and even further north to the Peace River, and to the north of it, hundreds of miles in that low forest land which extends continuously *five hundred miles* north of Dunvegan and to the very summits of the hills of the Clear Water Valley—Methy Portage—the wood-buffaloes can, in midwinter, "stun," as Simpson describes the sight, "their fat sides," and show then and there, beef to make any beef eater's, or more exquisite still, any buffalo-meat eater's teeth water. A fine country truly, and very Canadian! At Fort Liard, Lat. 60°, beef is raised, and salted.

NOTE LXVI.

Carriers." Whence the origin of the name, I know not, unless it be from the fact that they were much employed by the Hudson's Bay Company, and also by the North-West Company in *Carrying*, in their Country, where horses were scarce, and navigation was much limited, and other means of transport were wanting. Like many others of these Western tribes of the Pacific Slope, this tribe bears in its physical and mental constitution, and in its customs, marked evidences of its Asiatic origin. To the ethnologist there can be no more interesting field than British Columbia, and what more, until 15th June, 1846, (date of Oregon Treaty, if I remember right) was the Columbia of Britain—The whole is a scattered Babel of Tongues, to be accounted for, only by the probability, that they were ac-

cidental, and detached castaways from the many lands on the other side —Mother Asia—and thence, were hither borne by the winds and the great "Gulf Stream," of the Pacific. The subject is of much interest, and as "*two thirds*," according to the statement of Sir George Simpson, before the Common's Committee of 1857, of the Indian population of British North America is on the *west* side of the Rocky Mountains—and it is the most unruly in the British Empire—it is one which will soon, yea *at once*, does, call for serious consideration and prompt and energetic action; and the motion in the Commons, of Mr. Wallace, the Member for Vancouver's Island, on the subject on the 19th inst., (April) is well timed, and much called for. As to who, or what are our brethern of those far, old wilds, we have very much, in fact, the Public concerned, and even the Government itself, has very much to learn, and the sooner it is learnt the better. Those sturdy fellows of our western coast, are, in limb, and heart, in strength and bravery, like very Britons, and will not be driven. They'll kill, or fighting, die first in the defence of their homes—Even to this day they have held, what is probably one of the richest spots on earth, Queen Charlotte Island, against all comers, Her Majesty's Battle Ships included. One agent alone they succumb to, viz, the deadly "fire-water," plied as it is with murderous energy, and in a manner and to a degree which calls most loudly for prevention on the part of the Government. But to return to our "Carriers," the best explanation of them I have come across is Mr. Thomas Simpson's Narrative, already, so often alluded to. He does so, in giving the origin and affinities of certain tribes in the lower McKenzie River region, traversed by him—He thus speaks of then:

"The Esquimaux inhabiting all the Arctic shores of America have doubtless originally spread from Greenland, which was peopled from Northern Europe, but their neighbours, the Loucheux, of McKenzie River" [Note by Ed. A people comparatively tall, athletic and of finer physiognomy than the Esquimaux,] "have a clear tradition that that their ancestors migrated from the *westward*, and crossed an arm of the sea. The language of the latter is entirely different from that of the other known tribes who possess the vast region to the northward of a line drawn from Churchill or Hudson's Bay, across the Rocky Mountains, to New Caledonia. These, comprending the Chipewyans, the Copper Indians, the Beaver Indians of Peace River, the Dog-ribs, the Hare Indians of McKenzie River and Great Bear Lake, the Thecanies, Nahanies, and Dahadinnehs of the Mountains, and the *Carriers of New Caledonia*, all speak dialects of the same original tongue. Next to them succeed the

Crees, speaking another *distinct* language, and occupying another great section of the continent, extending from Lesser Slave Lake through the woody country on the north side of the Saskatchewan River, by Lake Winnipeg to York Factory, and from thence round the shores of Hudson's and James' Bays. South of the fiftieth parallel, the circles of affinity contract, but are still easily traced. The *Carriers* of New Caledonia, like the people of Hindostan, used, till lately, to burn their dead; a ceremony in which the widow of the deceased, though not sacrificed as in the latter country, was compelled to continue beating with her hands upon the breast of the corpse while it slowly consumed on the funeral pile, in which cruel duty she was often severely scorched."

Such is the text of Simpson, and evidently from the context, he had carefully and with much admiration, read on the subject, "that eloquent and philosophical historian" (as he calls him) "Dr. Robertson," "who," he remarks, "has all but demonstrated that America was first peopled from Asia by Behring's Strait—The only work on Ethnology which I have read throughout is "Pickering's Races of Men," but it is bare, and scarcely throws any light on this subject of North American Races, and I am ashamed to say, I have not read Professor Wilson's standard work on the subject—My own gatherings of information, the remembered familiar words of those who spent many years amongst those different peoples, have given me some little food for thought—thought that finds but confirmation in the authorities just referred to. Amongst these facts, I may mention the striking one of identification of Jewish Customs, such as a feast of their's, corresponding somewhat with that of the Pentecost of the Jews, and also the habit of circumcision; and more striking still is the Shuswhap law—most rigidly followed—of the duty of a brother to take, "to wife," the widow of a deceased brother. Any interference in such case is "death," as worse than murder, the latter being compensable while the other is not, but is a mortal offence. The *Lex talionis* also, among the tribes generally, may be considered as something more than mere natural law. I cannot at present affirm that cremation is, or was, amongst these tribes confined to the Carriers, but certainly Sutteeism, in the sacrifice to the dead by the widow, in modified degrees, and varying in manner according to exigencies of habitat and habit of life, is to be found not only among the Pacific Coast or Slope tribes, but even among several on this side of the Mountains, such as the Chipewyans, and Montagnais. There was also that inhuman custom, traceable I think to Rajpootana in mid-Hindostan, where, for ought I know it may exist to this day, of casting female infants to the limbo of nonentity, as too good, or too bad (as the

[illegible] to be the dark national [illegible] to [illegible]. But it is not only in the better part of India that that indomitable [illegible] obtained, but in the Eastern Seas, amongst the Chinese, other than the Companies, [illegible] the Kwang maintained between the McKenzie River and Behring's Straits. The Hudson's Bay Company having [illegible] they have [illegible] Colored Chinese [illegible], [illegible] these and such like [illegible], and to this they [illegible] that people, for proof, they have [illegible] [illegible] Prince Rupert [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] of the Chinese to [illegible] and "Bingley" [illegible] their [illegible] "Instead of [illegible] [illegible], the Chinese Celestials [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

been taken. The Dutch, at Amoi, have, and are, a factory in that province. The Portuguese, at Macao, in the Chinese territory, are in the Canton River. Macao, or Macao, is a town on the left bank of the River, and is about twenty miles from the mouth of the River, and is about twenty miles from the Bocca Tigris.

Part VIII

The Island of Pulo Condore, which is a little to the south of the Island of Poulo Condore, is a small island, with a good harbour, and is inhabited by a few people, who are subject to the Emperor of Cochin China. The Chinese have a factory in the town of Pulo Condore, which is a small place, and is inhabited by the Chinese. The Dutch have a factory in the town of Pulo Condore, which is a small place, and is inhabited by the Dutch. The Portuguese have a factory in the town of Pulo Condore, which is a small place, and is inhabited by the Portugu

[illegible] to Lake [illegible], Mr. McDonald merely alluded to the place, as a main mind, in passing his eye down on the map. "Legend at the [illegible]." Which name [illegible] the Champion. This [illegible] is [illegible], and the only [illegible] [illegible] in which [illegible] Mr. McDonald, speaking as [illegible] of the Champion of [illegible].

[illegible] at Kamloops, where Mr. McDonald [illegible] at home, [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] "[illegible] at the [illegible]" [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] a block in the way to a Pacific Railway in that parallel of latitude, it will be found that, [illegible] in this order from the Ottawa to the immediate neighbourhood of Spanish Lake. Further, but at a much further length, there are Lakes, and we can hardly pass, by Lake on the head waters made by Mr. McDonald, of that country, [illegible] Indian trade from the Chippewyan Lake to the Columbia, viz. to the Upper Dalles, and also from one of the Chippewyan Lakes to the Columbia River, at Point Pelle. The "Little Dalles," near which is the area of Kootenay Pass, which Mr. McDonald, Dalles, I presume, has the honour to be equally distinguished, is I believe a considerable distance, I should estimate this many miles further down by the Columbia than the Upper Dalles, and are far inferior and lay above the Point Pelle. On the Columbia River [illegible] irregular, it is difficult to estimate distance. In that parallel, and for degrees south of it, the Rocky Mountains are not in ridge, but are [illegible], with Peaks of unique [illegible] Rocky Mountains, a hundred and twenty miles in width, from [illegible] to Thousand to Eighty Thousand feet in height. It probably [illegible] of a railway through such a region. The Pass through the Rocky Mountains, and the "Kootenay Passes," can be located with any degree of [illegible] from the Pacific to the Chippewyan Lake, [illegible] the Valley of Pineapple River, Cariboo, and the Thompson River, and "Thompson River," as on the lower Thompson, and which the Rocky Mountains, [illegible] the Lower Columbia, the Lower Thompson. We are bound to include the shortest and [illegible] from [illegible]. This is my own opinion as to the proper Pacific Terminus, but that is not the point in one of this paper, nothing [illegible] the Journal in hand by public information, at this junction, that in all [illegible] present [illegible] the Railway [illegible] in good hands.

According to my information, as given at the Point, it would seem that there are many [illegible] that [illegible] of, viz., 1 The "Kootenay Pass." 2 The Kootenay. 3 The Columbia [illegible]. 4 The Chippewyan. 5 The Thompson. 6 The Spokane. 7 The Okanagan. The channels [illegible] each other, and in all, except the Chippewyan, the Kootenay Pass, in some [illegible] "most incident to navigation which is small, perhaps," and [illegible] and [illegible] with them. There is no doubt but that in the whole, the Columbia River is a most [illegible] stream, with the exception, I believe, of one [illegible] between the Columbia and the Pacific Mountains. Into the Chippewyan, a

immediately [illegible] a criminal of the United States. I [illegible] my father in his report [illegible] that he and the other Indians [illegible] and that they did not come [illegible] to the King.

[illegible] question [illegible] the mountains, the Great Chief [illegible] to the Gathering Lodge of Black Calumina, it was [illegible] that [illegible] my father's [illegible] in [illegible] but [illegible] important in his mind at least [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] Black Calumina [illegible] the [illegible] Chief Sitting Bull [illegible] [illegible] Chief Black Calumina [illegible] Chief Black Calumina [illegible] the Indian tribes [illegible] the Columbia [illegible] which [illegible] attached to [illegible] [illegible] Black Calumina [illegible] [illegible] and actually on the [illegible] Indian Nations [illegible] behind [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

I have no knowledge of the result of our Pacific Railway Survey in that quarter. I hope it has succeeded, we will see.

[illegible]

"The River had risen three feet during the night. The little raft had could not have been the cause of this."

Probably Mr. McDougall did not make due allowance for the very narrow escape which they, as well as the united nations of the Empire of Britain (France and Thompson's) this and the [illegible] for long.

I have heard and read of a case of a vessel left in an impossible shoal that, in some of the [illegible] of this Bonny Cruiser.

[illegible]

Jumping Dingonah's Falls, under disheartening difficulties the unfortunate voyage of Prince Thompson. (A Voyage to Pacific)

"The boat was laden without ballast and as may be conceived all would, instead of moving, of course travel, to march the simple paragraph, thrilling story to life in. There is no doubt, considering the statement, the whole principle of that dangerous trade to the irresistible conclusion, that every and there is fear, fear. Mr. Thompson was one of those men who knew no fear. Mr. McDonald, though two decades younger, and less a Gentleman of almost sanctity, and quiet of spirit as well as of form and "mannie," and fully like Mr. Thompson, knew no fear and cared not for danger, where duty led, but could appreciate it. The nearest parallel to this boat that I have read of, is the voyage of Jacques Cartier in the Chaudiere, Hochelaga, Tronto and Dingonah, about with the debris of the early Spring flood. After deadening the work of dragging their boats of [illegible] feet, [illegible] rain, [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] Lake Indian, from Great Bear Lake, over many miles of fully [illegible], and accompanying the [illegible] in [illegible] up and passage down [illegible], until they were stopped by the state of the flood, at a station had place, the narrative continues thus: "Forced to delay, we resolved to shoot at all hazards on the 24th, and pushed out at eight in the morning." From Mr. John Franklin's description of the lower part of the Chaudiere, we understand a day of danger and excitement, and more of disappointment. Franklin made the descent on the 19th July, when the river had fallen to the summer level, but yet was very deep by the spring flood, nearly at the [illegible] level. The rapids and Cascades were still covered with foaming, while the innumerable banks were piled up with pondrous fragments. The day was bright and lovely, as

we shot down rapid after rapid; in many of which we had to pull for ten lives, to keep out of the auction of the precipices, along whose base the breakers raged and foamed with overwhelming fury.

Hardly before long we came in sight of Vasque Rapid of Franklin, and a glance at the over hanging cliffs told us that there was no alternative but to run down with full cargo. In an instant we were in the vortex; and before we were aware, my boat was borne towards an isolated rock, which the boiling surge almost concealed. To clear it on the outside was no longer possible; our only chance of safety was to run between it and the lofty eastern cliff. The word was passed, and every breath was hushed. A stream which dashed down upon us over the brow of the precipice near, then a hundred feet in height, mingled with the spray that whirled upwards from the rapid, forming a terrific shower bath. The boat was about eight feet wide, and the error of a single foot on either side, would have been instant destruction. As guided by Hoolah's consummate skill, the boat shot safely through those jaws of death, an involuntary cheer arose. Our next impulse was to turn round to view the fate of our comrades behind. They had profited by the peril we incurred, and kept without the treacherous rock in time. The waves were there higher, and for a while we lost sight of our friends. When they emerged, the first object visible was the bow man disgorging pick of an intrusive wave which he had swallowed, and looked half drowned. Mr. Hamilton afterwards told me that the spray, which completely enveloped them, formed a gorgeous rainbow around the boat."

Bold, no doubt, and well done! But that was with a boat, and the water was merely a "rapid," and foreknown, and not an unknown fall, with back tide enough to swamp a boat, and certainly a canoe.

Note LXXII.

"Fort Langley." Was the first Fur Post, and Our Fort, in what is now British Columbia. It had just been begun, and Mr. McDonald appointed it.

According to a sketch, most elaborately made, and a perfect thing of the kind, (and I may say so, as an old Chinook Commissioner,) it would seem that the natives round about there, were very numerous. My estimate from the figures was, roughly, over 10,000 for the whole country, having at the same time the reported numbers from some of the Interior Posts to guide me in the estimate. They have diminished much since. The next, and in fact only other Fur Post Establishment in those parages, was Victoria, (which was an after work,) was the establishment of Fort

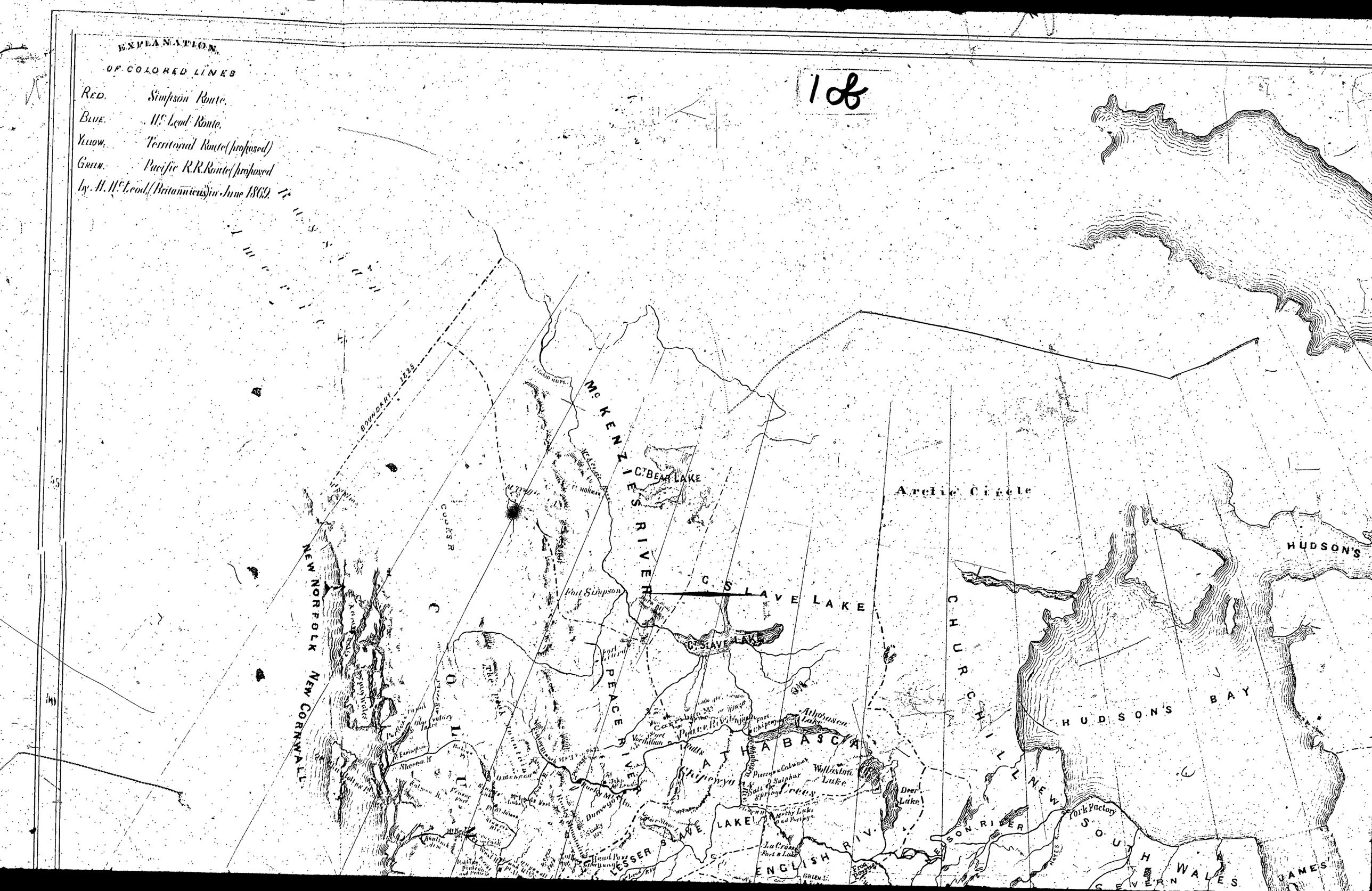
Simpson, in Oregon territory, fixed, now the Russian Boundary. Fort Simpson, as appears from letters from that quarter in my possession, was established in fear and trembling, so "wicked" were the Indians there, as elsewhere on the coast they had ever been.

However, Captain Simpson, who had charge of the Cadboro, (the Company's trading Schooner there,) did his part so well, as to get a footing without fighting for it, and started a Fort.

These two Establishments, regularly and strongly served by the Schooner, and after that by the steamer Beaver, and for a while by both, soon drove off American opposition, and in *that fact, besides the inland enterprise of the Company, was the conquest, for Britain, of the British Columbia of to-day.*

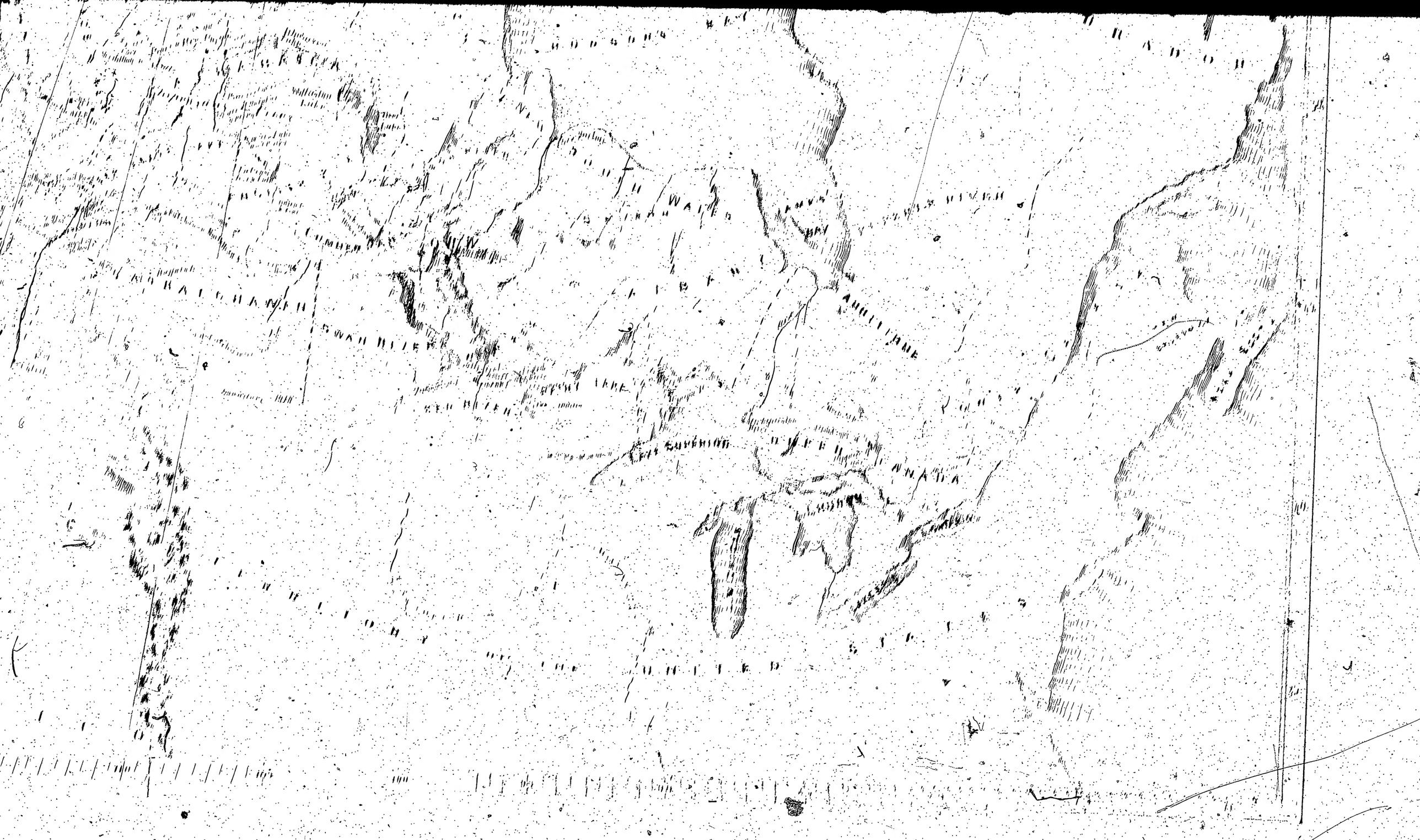
As to the lower, if not more valuable Columbia, Fort George at the mouth of the Columbia, and, on its abandonment, Fort Vancouver, eighty British miles further up, dominated the whole country to the west and south—the whole watershed of the Columbia—yes, even California to San Francisco, then under our trade and hand. That we have lost all that magnificent land—a loss for Empire—is a thing of the past. Regrettful! But instructive in this, viz., That knowing now in some measure, the value of what we have lost, have thrown away, we should hold well what we have left unto us. To sell inheritances for a mess of pottage is certainly no British duty, and if by accident, it has been done once, we feel assured it will never be so again. Our's be it now, but to realize the mythic prophecy of our Boadicea's ancient Bard, when with "burning words he spoke":

> "Then, the prophecy that springs,
> From the fountain of our land,
> Armed with thunder, clad with wings,
> Shall a wider world command."


EXPLANATION
OF COLORED LINES
RED. Simpson Route.
BLUE. Mc Leod Route.
YELLOW. Territorial Route (proposed)
GREEN. Pacific R.R. Route (proposed
by H. Mc Leod (Britannicus) in June 1869.
16
BOUNDARY 1825
Mc KENZIES RIVER
C. BEAR LAKE
Arctic Circle
C. SLAVE LAKE
SLAVE LAKE
Fort Simpson
PEACE RIVER
ATHABASCA
Athabasca Lake
Wollaston Lake
Deer Lake
Fort Chipewyan
Fort Vermilion
Dunvegan
Fort Dunvegan
Salt & Sulphur Springs
Peace River Crossing
Fort Chipewyan
LESSER SLAVE LAKE
ENGLISH RIV.
CHURCHILL RIVER
NEW SOUTH WALES
HUDSON'S BAY
HUDSON'S
York Factory
SEVERN
JAMES'
NEW NORFOLK
NEW CORNWALL
COOKS R.
Sheena R.
Fort Liard
Fort Nelson
Fort Halkett
Fort Pelly
Fort Simpson
Fort Resolution
Fort Rae
Fort Reliance
Fort Chipewyan
Fort Vermilion
Fort Dunvegan
Fort Chipewyan
Fort Resolution
Fort Rae
Fort Reliance
Fort Simpson

2 of

GREENLAND
DAVIS STRAIT
Arctic Circle
HUDSON'S STRAIT
HUDSON'S BAY
LABRADOR
CHURCHILL
NEW SOUTH WALES
SEVERN
JAMES BAY
RUPERT'S RIVER
York Factory
HAYES R.
NELSON RIVER
McKENZIES RIVER
C. BEAR LAKE
C. SLAVE LAKE
SLAVE LAKE
Fort Simpson
Fort Liard
PEACE RIVER
ATHABASCA
Athabasca Lake
Wollaston Lake
Deer Lake
Pierre a Cabumet
Salt & Sulphur Springs
Methy Lake
Portage
La Crosse
Fort & Lake
ENGLISH RIV.
LESSER SLAVE LAKE
Dunvegan
Fort Vermilion
Fort Chipewyan
Fort Chipewyan
Pierce Riv.
Caribou Mt.
Fort Resolution
Fort Norman
Fort Simpson
Fort Liard
Fort Vermilion
Fort Chipewyan
Fort Dunvegan
Fort Resolution
Fort Simpson
Fort Norman
Fort Liard
Fort Chipewyan
Fort Dunvegan
Fort Resolution
Fort Vermilion

BRITISH
NORTH AMERICA
BY PERMISSION DEDICATED TO
The Hon.ble Hudsons Bay Company
Containing the latest information which
their documents furnish
By their Obedient Servant
J. ARROWSMITH.
1832.
Leggo & Co Steam-lith. Montreal
COPIED FROM ORIGINAL, & WITH LATEST ADDITIONS.
NEW CORNWALL
COLUMBIA
BRITISH
PEACE RIVER
ATHABASCA
Athabasca Lake
Wollaston Lake
Deer Lake
Pierreaux Calumet
Salt & Sulphur Springs
Trees
Rocky Mts.
Dunvegan Ho.
Omeenon
Skeecha H.
Fraser Lake
Fraser R.
McLeod Lake
Stony Mts.
Rocky Mts.
Head Pass
LESSER SLAVE LAKE
Athabasca Lake
Athabasca Pass
Boat Encamp.
Kamloops
Vancouver Isl.
Fort Langley
Columbia R.
Colville
Flathead
Boundary 1818
Saskatchawan North Branch
Saskatchawan South Branch
Buffalo L.
SASKATCHAWAN
ENGLISH RIV.
La Crosse Fort & Lake
Cumberland House
CUMBERLAND
NORWAY
HOUSE
CARLTON HO.
SWAN RIVER
Manitoba
WINNIPEG
Stone Fort
Netley
English River
FT. GARRY
LAKE WINNIPEG
RED RIVER
RAINY LAKE
LAKE OF WOODS
Nipigon R.
Michipicoten River
LAKE SUPERIOR
UPPER
L. HURON
L. MICHIGAN
HUDSON'S BAY
NEW SOUTH WALES
SEVERN
ALBANY
JAMES BAY
York Factory
Moose R.
Mississippi R.
Missouri R.
TERRITORY OF THE UNITED S
MEXICO
125
120
115
110
105
100
95
90
85

308